

150

University Of Jordan
Center of Strategic Studies
READING ROOM

HO
PLP
SPANISH SHERRY
GONZALEZ BYASS

Insiston
Really Dry Gin

THE GUARDIAN

Printed in London and Manchester

Tuesday April 2 1985 25p

Alcohol to be banned in soccer clean-up

By David Hearst and James Naughtie

THE GOVERNMENT is to ban the sale of alcohol at specified football grounds in England and Wales, and introduce tougher penalties for hooligans in an attempt to curb soccer violence.

Setting her personal stamp on the problem, Mrs Thatcher told football authorities at a meeting in Downing Street yesterday: "It has got to be prison for violence."

The drink ban which will apply to football coaches and trains as well as at grounds, will be based on legislation which has been in force in Scotland for four years. Fines found to be drunk or in possession of alcohol could face prison sentences of 60 days or fines of £400.

But Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, said that, unlike Scotland, where a blanket ban operates on all senior football and rugby clubs, the drink ban south of the border would be selective.

CANON UK may withdraw its sponsorship of the Football League at the end of next season if the level of crowd violence at matches does not decrease. Although football has proved a cheap, reliable source of advertising for Canon during the past 19 months the terrible image of the sport could prompt the company to pull out when the current three-year deal expires. Deal threatened, page 15.

ive, applying only to those clubs at which trouble was likely.

Ministers in the Home Office and the Department of the Environment are under pressure from Downing Street to make a decision on whether to incorporate in the current review of the Public Order Act, which will lead to a white paper next month — a move which appears to rule out a special bill. But Mrs Thatcher could still insist on a special piece of legislation to demonstrate the Government's intention to act decisively.

Mrs Thatcher also gave the football authorities six weeks to respond to suggestions for a series of measures which could include: the Government wants clubs to look again at the introduction of membership cards, to install more effective perimeter fences and more closed circuit television cameras, and to increase the use of family enclosures.

The Government wants the Football Association to strengthen its powers to discipline clubs who fail to take necessary action under existing rules. Clubs would face fines or suspension from league fixtures if they can prove that they took all reasonable precautions to avoid crowd trouble. The Government wants this changed to allow necessary precautions widening the terms of reference.

The promise of legislation followed a 90-minute meeting in the Cabinet room at 10 Downing Street in which Mrs Thatcher said she was determined to help to restore a family atmosphere at football matches, and to try to stop the damage to Britain's reputation caused by violence by soccer fans abroad.

But it was clear after the meeting that neither side was backing down.

Turn to back page, col. 2

Westinghouse claim prejudices outcome of inquiry

US firm says it will build Sizewell

From Michael White in Washington

America's leading nuclear power plant manufacturers, the Westinghouse Electric Corporation, anticipating the outcome of the Sizewell inquiry, has publicly proclaimed that it is set to build the controversial reactor on the Suffolk coast.

Westinghouse officials confirmed yesterday that the president of the firm's energy and advanced technology group, Mr Thomas Murrin, told New York share analysts, that the company was only awaiting the British Government's review of the 26-month public inquiry.

"When the review is finished, we expect to be officially chosen, Mr Murrin said, echoing widespread belief on both sides of the Atlantic that the inquiry will favour the building of the Pressurised Water Reactor (PWR) at Sizewell.

Westinghouse officials expect the Sizewell contract to be awarded later this year for the US firm to form a joint venture with British firms and the Atomic Energy Authority. Faced with strong competition, particularly from the French company Framatome, and from West German firms, it would improve Westinghouse's prospects for a PWR at Sizewell.

The PWR at Sizewell would be a £1.5 billion project, which would be worth £1.5 billion.

Sir Frank Layfield, the Inspector who conducted the Sizewell inquiry, which ended on March 7 after sitting for 26 months, is expected to report to the Energy Secretary, Mr Peter Walker, in December. Sir Frank's thoroughness and independence of mind were acknowledged by both sides in the dispute and he is unlikely to take kindly to Mr Murrin's assumption of success so long before the final recommendation is due.

The chairman of the CEBE, Sir Walter Marshall, previously chairman of the Atomic Energy Authority, has made no secret of his preference for the Westinghouse design of

PWR. Although British companies would be involved with Westinghouse at Sizewell — and up to five other PWRs which the board plans to build if the inquiry goes in its favour — more British expertise and investment would be involved in the principal rival proposal, the British-designed advanced gas-cooled reactor.

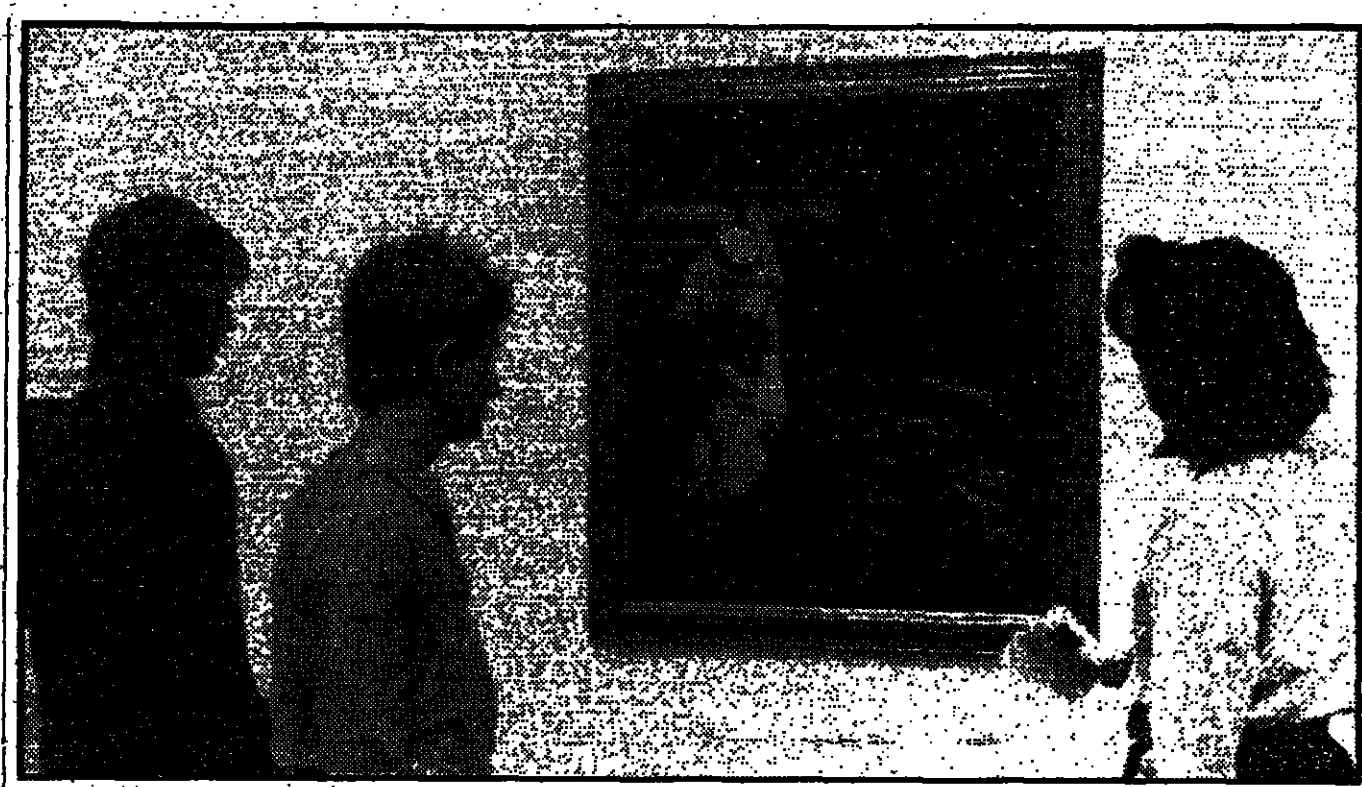
The Pittsburgh-based firm has a thriving division servicing and fuelling existing nuclear power plants, but Sizewell would represent an important boost at a critical stage for its design and building divisions. These have been hit by intense competition in Third World markets and by the virtual ending of new orders in the US since the Three Mile Island disaster in 1979.

So vehement has been the hostility of environmentalists that many observers believe that the battle has been won in the US — if not in Europe and elsewhere — and that the domestic focus has shifted towards a debate over waste disposal.

No new nuclear reactor contract has been placed in any industrialised country since 1979, the result of a combination of factors, including escalating costs, declining energy demand during the recession and a loss of confidence in the industry.

Although cost has staged a comeback, the US, which cancelled its PWR programme in 1980, is projected energy demand has been the equivalent of as many as 100 new nuclear stations.

There are persistent US reports that the US Nuclear Regulatory Commission is about to allow the resumption of the Three Mile Island reactor's sister-reactor at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. But many observers doubt this, believing that the extent of the near-disaster grows rather than diminishes with time. They also point to the stalemate at Shoreham on Long Island, where a power firm's hopes of obtaining a licence to open its \$4 billion PWR plant has been blocked by local authorities.



POETIC LICENCE: The Tate Gallery yesterday announced that it had paid £1 million for a Giorgio de Chirico masterpiece, The Uncertainty of the Poet. It depicts a tor so and bunch of bananas. Picture by E. Hamilton West: Report, page 4

Ballot move may follow court action on postmen

By Patrick Wintour, Labour Staff

Britain's largest mail sorting office — Mount Pleasant in central London — stopped yesterday when 800 postmen walked out in protest after management had ordered three sorters to work an electronic machine in defiance of an instruction of their union.

Management believed that the men's action was in contempt of a High Court injunction granted to the Post Office yesterday which ordered the Union of Communication Workers not to instruct its men to take strike action without a secret ballot.

The UCU national officer, Mr John Taylor, said he had been prevented by management from telling his members at Mount Pleasant the news of the injunction which had been

granted earlier by Mr Justice Otton at a private hearing. The order was granted after the union's two branches at Mount Pleasant had voted in principle to walk out if management suspended any member who refused an instruction to work the machine.

After the walk-out, Mr Taylor briefly addressed a meeting of the day shift in a car park, saying that he was restricted in what he could say by the injunction. He said afterwards that the root issue was the management's insistence on imposing productivity improvements without the agreement of the UCU's annual conference.

He claimed: "I'll give you

this guarantee. My union will not be told by Post Office management how to run its internal democratic processes. They have served an injunction by bringing into union property and trespassing. If that is their attitude to the UCU, then we are at battle stations."

Official pickets were mounted at the gates of Mount Pleasant, but Mr Taylor told the shift to report to work today and await further news.

The UCU executive will meet this afternoon to consider its response to the injunction as well as the possibility of spreading the action. Management may try to bring the dispute to a head by suspending postmen in other offices who refuse to handle work from the strike-bound Mount Pleasant.

He claimed: "I'll give you

Mr Alan Tiffin, the centrist general secretary of the UCU, made it clear last night that he would recommend his executive today to hold a ballot of the 3,000 membership at Mount Pleasant. He does not favour an all out strike by the 120,000 strong postal membership, but said the management's resort to the courts was "foolish and precipitate."

A prolonged strike at Mount Pleasant would have a rapid knock-on effect throughout the postal service. The sorting office handles 18 million items a week and is responsible for the distribution of all mail to the Home Counties as well as all mail entering Britain from Heathrow and Gatwick Airports. The dispute is likely to spread to London sorting offices responsible for the interfaces between the postal service and other services.

Turn to back page, col. 2

Leader comment, page 10

ber who refused an instruction to work the machine.

After the walk-out, Mr Taylor briefly addressed a meeting of the day shift in a car park, saying that he was restricted in what he could say by the injunction. He said afterwards that the root issue was the management's insistence on imposing productivity improvements without the agreement of the UCU's annual conference.

He claimed: "I'll give you

act as agents and undertake to bring all their business to jobs which they act as principals, and cannot deal directly with clients. This is supported by fixed minimum commissions. Under dual capacity, the dis-

City Notebook, page 21

tion between the jobbers and brokers is abolished.

Mr Tebbitt is also urged to show Government disapproval of non-Stock Exchange firms who deal in UK securities outside the central market. The exchange's argument is that these firms are capitalising on the fact that member firms are prevented from competing be-

cause of the agreed timetable for 1986.

"It is our contention that current off-market developments, or at least their perception by member firms, are now posing a serious threat to the efficiency and competitiveness of the exchange and to the orderly evolution towards the successful introduction of a dual capacity system which would offer full protection to investors," states Mr Jeffrey Knight, the exchange's chief executive.

Mr Knight warns the Government that members may decide that if the market is fragmenting they will have to intervene.

Turn to back page, col. 2

He added: "My main reason in giving the order to open fire was to protect the lives of my men and myself. When the woman threw the first stone, I expected there to be more."

He also said the only reason for confronting the crowd was that he feared a threat to the white area of Uitenhage. One of his men had translated a song being sung by the marchers as implying that they were on their way to kill whites.

Asked by Mr Wim Trengrove, acting for the families of the dead, why he had made no mention of this song in his evidence earlier, Lieutenant Fouché said he could not answer.

He also told Mr Trengrove that the leader of the procession was not carrying a brick, although Mr Le Grange had said he was.

"The minister's statement says you were suddenly surrounded. That is not true," Mr Trengrove asked.

"Correct, that is untrue," the officer replied.

Mr Trengrove said Mr Le Grange had also said that moments before the order to fire was given, the police were pelted with stones, sticks, other missiles and petrol bombs and he asked whether this was also untrue. Lieutenant

Turn to back page, col. 7

NEWS IN BRIEF

Priest killed

THE BODY of a Dutch Jesuit priest, Nicholas Kijlstra, who was kidnapped on March 14, was found near a village north of Basle, in the Lebanon, Catalogne of deaths, page 8; Siden penalty, page 19.

Colleges 'blocked'

THE GOVERNMENT has not allowed universities to think for themselves in a coherent way, the Labour Party has charged. Back page 2; Education Guardian, page 11-15.

Nacods meeting

NACODS, the pit deputies' union, is to hold a delegates conference to discuss strike proposals over threatened closures. Back page.

Informer retracts

TWENTY NINE men were cleared of terrorist charges after an Ulster Volunteer Force informer retracted his statements. Page 2.

Penguin's titles

PENGUIN has bought more than 500 titles by authors such as Dick Francis, James Herriot and Raymond Chandler. Page 21.

Duarte majority

PRESIDENT Duarte appears to have won a comfortable majority in the Salvadoran elections which will allow him to continue talks with left-wing guerrillas. Page 6.

INSIDE

Arts, reviews 9
Business & finance 21-23
Cinema 8
Crosswords 27, 28
Education Guardian 11-15
Guardian Women 20
Home News 2-4
Letters 10
Overseas News 6-8
Politics 24-26
Sports 24-26
TV & RADIO 26
ENTERTAINMENTS 26
PERSONAL 27

The weather
BECOMING cloudy after bright start. Details, back page.

Warning on 'outside' share deals

By Margaret Pagano, City Correspondent

THE STOCK EXCHANGE has told the Government that unless it acts quickly to stop the growth of share trading outside the exchange it may be forced to move immediately to dual capacity instead of waiting until autumn next year.

In a letter to the Department of Trade, the exchange demands that Mr Norman Tebbitt, the Trade Secretary, states categorically in Parliament that the Government fully supports the exchange's introduction of dual capacity next year.

The exchange at present operates a single capacity dealing system in which stockbrokers

act as agents and undertake to bring all their business to jobs which they act as principals, and cannot deal directly with clients. This is supported by fixed minimum commissions. Under dual capacity, the dis-

City Notebook, page 21

tion between the jobbers and brokers is abolished.

Mr Tebbitt is also urged to show Government disapproval of non-Stock Exchange firms who deal in UK securities outside the central market. The exchange's argument is that these firms are capitalising on the fact that member firms are prevented from competing be-

cause of the agreed timetable for 1986.

"It is our contention that current off-market developments, or at least their perception by member firms, are now posing a serious threat to the efficiency and competitiveness of the exchange and to the orderly evolution towards the successful introduction of a dual capacity system which would offer full protection to investors," states Mr Jeffrey Knight, the exchange's chief executive.

Mr Knight warns the Government that members may decide that if the market is fragmenting they will have to intervene.

Turn to back page, col. 2

US loosens Sudan economic aid strings

From Alex Brummer in Washington

THE US agreed yesterday to release \$100 million in economic aid to Sudan after private talks between President Reagan and the beleaguered President Jaafar Numeiri of Sudan.

Washington's decision to loosen its aid strings will come none too soon for President Numeiri, whose Government has looked distinctly rocky in the last week as a result of food riots and continuing insurgency in the south of the country.

We consider President Numeiri and his colleagues to be important friends, and we hope they solve the problems they face," an Administration official said. Certainly, the release of outstanding aid should provide temporary relief until the Khartoum Government can solve its more tricky problems with the IMF from which it seeks up to \$200 million in loans.

About \$67 million in aid will be released immediately. The remaining \$114 million will be paid over the next few months as economic talks with Khartoum continue.

In addition to the financial aid, the US announced that it

will send Sudan an additional 225,000 tonnes of food to help with the famine and refugees. The Americans are apparently satisfied that the Numeiri Government has begun to respond to requests from the US and the IMF for structural economic reforms and US officials said the removal of subsidies on oil and bread, which partly triggered last week's rioting, was an economic step in the right direction.

The US is also impressed by Mr Numeiri's efforts to trim the public sector and to devalue the Sudanese pound.

The decision to act so swiftly in releasing the aid is seen as a relief to the Sudan, which has been under a strategic ally in the region if it pressed too hard for economic reforms. Officials here are clearly concerned that internal economic pressures, together with the refugee influx and what it believes is a Libyan-sponsored revolt in the south have damaged the regime's long-term stability. The last thing it wants to see is an anti-American regime in place in Sudan, which would spread instability in the region.

The deal between the US and Sudan could quicken the pace of negotiations between the IMF and Khartoum, where, because of the country's financial mess, the IMF has not yet been able to introduce an austerity programme. However, the US aid may now enable it to pay off some of its debts and reopen discussions.

The IMF like the US, is following the efforts within Sudan to make economic reforms. However, it is likely to be many months before an IMF austerity programme, with its formal economic and financial targets, can be reached and the loans sought can be released. Only after an IMF programme has been reached can commercial banks, which have been steering clear, be tempted back into the country.

SPECIAL SPRING OFFERS

LOVER'S KNOT
All Brass Bedstead
5'0" x 6'6"
Spring Offer £795

POESIA
Lacquered Bedstead, White
Ivory & Pink 5'0" x 6'6"
Spring Offer £580

BELE EPOQUE
Modern Brass Bedstead
5'0" x 6'6"
Spring Offer £230

Top Brand Bedding from
W.S. Spring, Sleep-eze & Kelyon
Huge savings on selected
models eg W.S. Spring
"Mermaid" Pocket Spring
Duvet Set 5'0" x 6'6"
Spring Offer £655

All these and much more
at our exciting showrooms

INTEREST FREE CREDIT
available on all our fabulous merchandise
even on our Special Offers!

Call in or write for colour catalogues

And So To Bed

The complete bedroom shop
638/640 Kings Road, London SW6, Tel: 01-731 3593
24/26 Castle Street, Edinburgh, (031) 225 2575
59/61 Whitley Road, Whitley Bay, Tyne and Wear, Tel: (091) 252 4511
57/59 Poole Road, Westbourne, Bournemouth, Tel: 0202 763822
*Limited period only. Ask for written details. Credit Broker.

Maundy title goes north

By John Ezard

The north of England has wrested from the south the historic title of being the first region at which a monarch presided at a Maundy Thursday ceremony for the poor.

Until this week it was officially accepted that the title belonged to Rochester, Kent, where King John distributed pennies in 1213.

After research in libraries in York and Manchester, the mayor of Knarborough, Councillor Arnold Kellett, has proved that the first ceremony was at his north Yorkshire town. His discovery is only 10 since Knarborough is only 10 miles from Ripon cathedral, where the Queen will on Thursday hand out the Royal Maundy at the ceremony started by her ancestor.

Mr Kellett has brought to light documents showing not only that King John was in only that that particular Knarborough on that particular Thursday but that he spent £14.1s.6d (nearly £470) on feeding the poor. The discovery has been confirmed by the city's archbishop at Buckingham Palace, which said yesterday: "It's significant

Knarborough. It's like going to the top of the football league."

Mr Kellett, a loving and systematic local historian, had known about his town's King John connection for more than 15 years. He read a brief reference to it in a medieval pipe roll in York Minster library and based a local pageant on it in 1972. But he did not realise that it was the earliest recorded date for the English monarchy taking a star role in what had been exclusively a church occasion.

His knowledge became public because Ripon Cathedral, Denby was inviting him, as mayor, to Thursday's event. He wrote back to say that the invitation was especially appropriate, because of the 1210 link his town had with King John.

His letter caused quite a stir in the denmy and elsewhere. Mr Kellett realised why when he found that the Royal Maundy office's official history of Maundy money lists Rochester, in 1213, as the first town in which a king was involved in the ceremony.

Then he remembered that

the York Minster document contained a cross-reference to a more detailed set of medieval accounts known as the Rotulus Misae. A check on these papers at Rylands Library, Manchester, gave him what he needed. Their fragmentary account of King John's spending notes: "For the robing of garments of poor men, sewing of garments, 2s. 2d.; for 13 girdles, 13 knives, 13 breeches for the same poor men (no cash figure survives); the king fed 1,000 poor men, paid 2s. 13s. 9d. for food, 9s. 4d. for fish."

Neither Maundy money nor washing of feet is mentioned. But Mr Kellett and the Maundy office are satisfied that the papers chronicle what was at least the Royal Maundy in embryo. Mr Kellett suggested yesterday that King John — who had been excommunicated in November 1209 — intervened in the ceremony to show what a good Catholic he was.

"The mayor added: "The facts were under everybody's nose, but nobody looked at the documents properly."

Revolts against rate-capping

'may lead to legal action'

Rebel councillors risk penalties, says audit chief

By John Carvel, Local Government Correspondent

The head of the local government audit service yesterday spelt out the dangers of surcharge and disqualification facing rebel councillors on rate-capped authorities.

Mr John Banham, chief executive of the Audit Commission, said: "As soon as a loss is seen to occur due to failure by an authority to make a rate legally, the auditor will take the action which the law requires."

The action includes the issue of a surcharge certificate on councillors who failed to vote for a legal rate. They would be liable to make good any

COUNCILLOR Graham Stringer, Labour leader of Manchester city council, said yesterday that he was disappointed that the council voted on Sunday to set a legal rate of 5.75p in the pound. He said it weakened the national campaign against rate capping but he was confident other local authorities would force the Environment Secretary, Mr Jenkin, to the negotiating table.

The new rate is an increase of 5.5 per cent. It was carried by 51 votes to 45.

financial losses which the authority had incurred as a result of their "wilful misconduct" and would be disqualified from serving as councillors.

Disqualification from other public office, such as being an MP, would follow if the councillors were bankrupted by failure to pay the surcharge fine.

Mr Banham was speaking at a press conference in London on the commission's second anniversary. His remarks came in answer to questions and did not therefore seem designed as intervention in the political

row over the tactics of 12 Labour councils which have so far failed to set a rate in protest at the Government's rate-capping and grant penalty policies.

Mr Banham made it clear that the auditors would use powers which allow them to act directly against offending councillors without recourse to the courts. Any court actions would be initiated by the auditors against the councillors.

Mr Ian Pickwell, the former metropolitan district auditor who was responsible for an unsuccessful surcharge action against Camden councillors in 1981, said that two conditions needed to be satisfied before an auditor could issue a surcharge certificate.

The first was that the council should have suffered a financial loss and the second was that councillors should have failed to carry out a duty.

Neither Mr Banham nor Mr Pickwell were willing to say when these conditions might be satisfied in the present cases. Auditors were keeping a daily watch on the cash flow of the authorities in dispute.

An auditor would be likely to send a final written warning to councillors before issuing a surcharge certificate. It is unclear, however, whether councillors could escape punishment for causing a loss if they decided to fix a rate after receiving a warning.

A case continues in the High Court today in which a Hackney ratepayer is asking for an order requiring Hackney council to make a legal rate. The case has been brought by Mr Mourad Fleming, an unsuccessful SDP candidate in a recent council by-election.

His counsel, Mr James Wadsworth, told Mr Justice Woolf that the council's Labour leaders were encouraging employees to strike to force the Government to give the borough more grants.

Liverpool benefits in £38m housing drive

By John Carvel, Local Government Correspondent

A £38.5 million programme for building and refurbishing homes on Merseyside was announced yesterday by the Housing Corporation, the Government-backed agency which funds and supervises voluntary housing associations. The money will be spent over the next three years to support housing association investment projects.

Nearly half the sum will be spent in Liverpool, but the Corporation's Merseyside office said the investment should not be seen as part of the Government's response to the city's financial crisis.

The Labour-controlled Liverpool council has cut its support for housing associations in favour of extra work on the municipal stock. As a result, the Corporation feared that some long-term work of rehabilitation

of private-rented property in the inner city might be threatened. It has increased its allocation for this type of work to £12 million.

The Corporation is funding a £1 million scheme for 26 bungalows for the elderly on the site of the former Dingle oil terminal. It is also committing £4.5 million for a co-operative scheme on the former Tate and Lyle site, which is to be designed, owned and run by residents.

Mr Patrick Jenkin, the Environment Secretary, said yesterday that he accepts that Liverpool city council's housing investment programme appears after all to be within the law.

The city had been heading for a £30 million overspend on its capital allocations but managed to stay within the limits through a deal to sell off its portfolio of council mortgages.

Hospital accuses private cleaners

By Andrew Veitch, Medical Correspondent

A hip operation on a woman in 200 minutes was cancelled after nurses found blood and bone on the floor of the theatre at Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge, it was disclosed yesterday.

The hospital's administrator, Mr Philip Rundle, launched an inquiry and yesterday blamed the private contractors, OCS, for failing to clean the theatre after the previous day's operations.

Nurses and doctors found

the mess when they arrived on Friday morning to perform the hip replacement operation. They subsequently found dust on a clean-air vent.

The surgeon, Mr David Marsh said: "We were furious. We called in our consultant bacteriologist, Dr Roderic Warren, and he advised that we should not go ahead with the operation. Hip replacements are very susceptible to infection."

It was the second time in two days that blood had been found on the floor of the

theatre, he added. "It was fortunate in a way that we saw the blood and bone—otherwise we would not have noticed the dirt on the clean-air unit."

The dust rather than the mess on the floor caused the operation to be cancelled and Mr Rundle said it was OCS's job to clean the theatre, he said. "The fact that the blood and bone was there was their fault."

The firm was not entirely to blame for the dust on the clean-air unit, he added. "It has usually been done by NHS staff."

Cambridge health authority has set a June deadline—postponed from March—for the firm to meet standards laid down in the Addenbrooke's contract. Penalty clauses have been invoked, and the authority either this year asked the firm what steps it was taking to bring the performance into line with its contractual obligations.

The firm's senior director, Mr Gerald Borthwick, has pledged that OCS would meet the standards of cleanliness laid down in the contract.

There is a June deadline—postponed from March—for the firm to meet standards laid down in the Addenbrooke's contract. Penalty clauses have been invoked, and the authority either this year asked the firm what steps it was taking to bring the performance into line with its contractual obligations.

The firm's senior director, Mr Gerald Borthwick, has pledged that OCS would meet the standards of cleanliness laid down in the contract.



David McKie

There, upon a distant Shore

THE shadow leader of the House, Peter Shore, added his voice in the Commons yesterday to Labour's complaints about the heavy workload which Mr. Healey called upon to bear. The struggles of British MPs to control a rampaging Executive, equipped as they were with just one secretary and one official research assistant, were making Westminster — Labour Members agreed — the laughing stock of parliaments and democracies everywhere.

In a sense, though, Peter Shore's problem is rather the reverse. His task, from bench responsibility, his workload is not too heavy but too thin.

Eighteen months ago he was Shadow Chancellor, a man at the centre of events. But Roy Hattersley claimed that job when he was the deputy leadership, leaving Mr Shore to settle, with some public reluctance, for Trade and Industry, plus the shadow leadership.

And after last autumn's shadow cabinet election when he slipped from third place to sixth, he had to surrender Trade and Industry too, to John Smith, leaving him with the shadow leadership alone. A post of continuing importance, but doubt, especially in times of crisis or excitement, but for

The Day in Politics, page 3

the most part, especially in the face of such a towering Conservative majority, is a desperately unglamorous and unrewarding.

Extraordinary, then, to remember that for one whole evening, five years ago, he seemed to have the party leadership almost in his grasp. It was the left candidate who contested with Mr. Healey which followed Jim Callaghan's resignation; and, as they counted the pledges that night, his lieutenants became convinced that he could not be stopped. They assumed that Michael Foot was out of the race. What they didn't know was that Mr Foot was replying to that intention. Once Foot was in, Shore was out. Still, next time.

But next time Peter Shore was the candidate not of the left but of the right, against an anyway unstoppable Neil Kinnock; and, as such, he went down to a crushing defeat with no votes at all in the constituency election.

Yet his basic political outlook had hardly shifted. His trouble — apart from the arrival of the electoral college — was that the issues on which he had won left support were receding. He was the leading Cabinet opponent of Denis Healey's deal with the IMF. In 1980 that made him in economic policy terms very much the radical alternative.

But by 1983 his radicalism had been pushed into a more muted Labour fight against Thatcherism. He remained Labour's most passionate opponent of the EEC, but that issue has been eclipsed.

Other left campaigners like Robin Cook — like Neil Kinnock himself — were swinging behind the view that pulling out might not now be a realistic option.

You can see how far the issue has receded if you look in on one of the regular late night debates on EEC legislation. The EEC is a distant, like Teddy Taylor, who keep that fight going nowadays, much more than the Labour opposition.

At the same time the fierce antipathy which he fired Peter Shore's hatred of the EEC involvement had begun to appear in other guises the left didn't like on the Falklands, for instance, and most of all on defence, where Mr Shore (still a subscriber to a British independent nuclear deterrent, though no advocate of Trident) found himself unable to renegotiate old commitments in the way Denis Healey and Roy Hattersley have done.

So it was that yesterday he was making a routine speech in a routine debate on the guillotining of the Transport Bill; competently, of course, but without any flicker of enjoyment; a man whom fashion and fortune between them seem to have dumped on the sidelines.

RAF removal

Fifty Canberra bombers and 300 service personnel are moving out of the RAF base at Warton, Cambridgeshire to the new US Air Force base nearby, while runway repairs are carried out.

Murder men's plea after TV inquiry

Murder convictions against a father and son nearly 12 years ago should be quashed, a QC claimed in the Appeal Court in London yesterday.

The case of Michael McDonagh, aged 53, and his son Patrick, 34, who were sentenced to life imprisonment for the stabbing of Michael's brother Francis, had been referred back to the Appeal Court by the Home Secretary, Mr Leon Brittan.

Francis McDonagh was stabbed to death at a rooming house in Moss Lane East, Moss Side, Manchester, in February 1977.

Their counsel, Mr Benet Hytner QC said the men had continually professed their innocence and the case had reached the Home Secretary by way of a BBC "Rough Justice" investigation on screen and in a book.

Mr Hytner said he did not wish to appear churlish about the journalists' efforts, but many of the points they raised were "probatively weak" and some were not capable of proof.

He urged that the Appeal Court should nonetheless hold that the murder verdicts were unsafe and unsatisfactory on the basis of a probability that someone else in the house did the killing.

There was a welter of confusing evidence and the court could infer simply on the basis of the original trial material, he said.

He also called a new witness, Mrs Clara Ricketts, who said another man, not the McDonaghs, had been responsible for the killing.

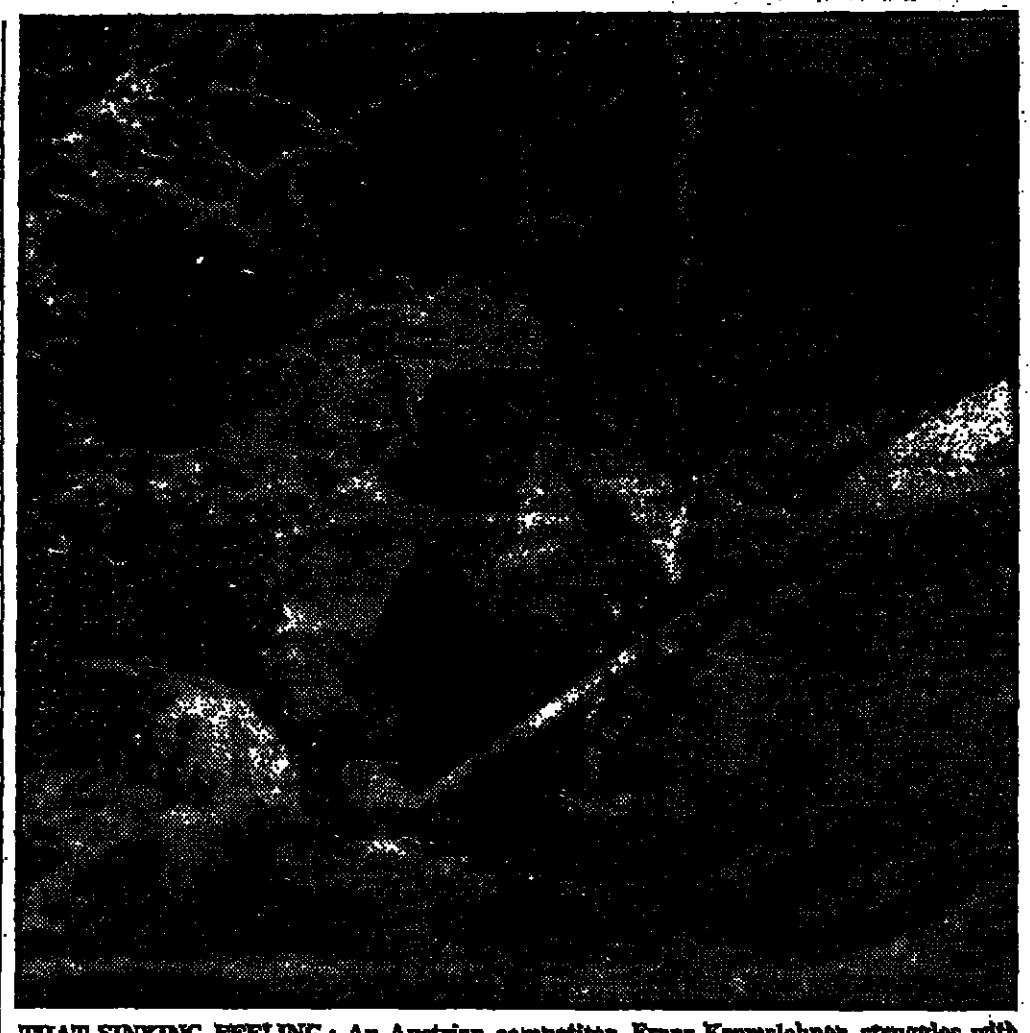
Mr Ricketts, who was allowed to keep her address secret, said she had been visiting a friend at the house at the time of the 1973 killing.

She had been there for two hours when her friend's boy friend came in and announced that he had stabbed a man. He had a "panicked" look about him, she said.

She said she saw the man again three to four months later, but the man then said nothing about the killing.

Mrs Ricketts, under cross-examination from the Crown counsel, Mr Albert Maguire QC, insisted that she had then stayed away from Manchester for 10 years and knew nothing about the trial and fate of the McDonaghs until contacted by BBC journalists.

The hearing continues today.



THAT SINKING FEELING: An Austrian competitor, Franz Krenschner, struggles with the 500 metres 'wild water' course on the first day of the Lowenbrun Rapid Racing Championship on the river Trywern at Bala, North Wales. Picture by Don McPhee

Tory student leader hits at enemy within

By David Rose

The Federation of Conservative Students is safe from being wound up by the national party despite doubts expressed about its far right political stance, its annual conference was told yesterday at Loughborough.

Opening the conference with a record 400 delegates the federation chairman, Mark Henri Glendening — on record as saying that he should be expelled from the party — said that newspaper reports of the federation's imminent demise were exaggerated.

He had spoken personally to Sir Russell Sanderson, chairman of the Conservative National Union who had assured him: "There was no possibility that this could happen."

Mr Glendening attacked the stories as "unsubstantiated assertions and fabrications," and

blamed them on disgruntled federation members opposed to the far right "libertarian" policies he and his colleagues adopted.

The ruling faction had been democratically elected and "we must accept the right of leadership to lead," he said.

Nevertheless, it was important to maintain the freedom of speech. Many members felt for example that Ireland should be "reunited under British rule," Mr Glendening said to loud cheers and applause. But those in disagreement should also have the right of expression.

Later, other delegates agreed that any formal inquiry by the national party into the federation was unlikely. It was felt that the assurances given by Mr Glendening represented the true position of the party leadership and Conservative Central Office.

Leader comment, page 10

Ballot fix complaints 'dealt with'

By Keith Harper, Labour Editor

THEir most recent, the leaders of the Transport and General Workers' Union, last night replied to allegations of tampering in the union by saying that only three complaints had been lodged with the union since the 1982 election.

The case which best proved the union's adherence to democracy was being repeatedly used by the media as a reason for reform.

This was a reference to the case in the Bristol 3/74 branch recently investigated by the union at regional and national level. Mr Evans said that the people deemed responsible had been dismissed from office and the 1,300 votes cast invalidated without ever being included in the final total.

Mr Nicholas Scott, Northern Ireland Minister Responsible for Security, yesterday disagreed with claims from some part-time TUC members that the killing last week by the IRA of a colleague, Mr John Bell, could have been prevented if more officers had been on duty.

The TUC reservists from Rathfriland, County Down, claimed that more men and more hours of duty were needed to cope with the threat from paramilitaries.

But Mr Scott said that more operational policing hours were being worked in Ulster than in any other part of the country. He said that whatever effort you put in you cannot totally guarantee that this sort of tragedy will not occur.

School inspectors may ballot over merit pay

By Richard Norton-Taylor

Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools are planning to hold a ballot on the Government's controversial scheme, introduced yesterday, under which senior officials employed by Whitehall departments will be assessed for special performance bonuses.

The "merit pay" scheme, widely condemned in Whitehall, has been opposed in particular by HMIs who jealously guard their independence. The spokesman for the HMIs in England and Wales — there are about 500 — said yesterday that the plan is objectionable in principle and unworkable in practice.

In discussions of the scheme, HMIs have accused the Government of threatening the spirit of public service because of political dogma, of encouraging invidious comparisons between colleagues, and of promoting self-seeking officials who would corrode the public service.

Under the scheme, 20,000 officials in the third, fourth and fifth highest ranks in the Civil Service will be assessed, with one in five awarded special bonuses of between £500 and £1,000. Sir Robert Armstrong,

head of the Home Civil Service, has acknowledged that the plan could have an adverse effect on morale and motivation in Whitehall.

The Government is insisting that the awards must be kept secret and admits that the criteria used will be subjective. But it argues that it is an appropriate alternative to being restricted because of cuts in manpower and in the functions of the Civil Service.

In a circular to Whitehall departments the Council of Civil Service Unions says that the scheme is "directly opposed to the ethos of a caring and impartial public service" and will be "divisive between individuals."

The circular adds: "It is essential both to prevent demoralisation and to obviate any suspicion of favouritism or nepotism that the names of all bonus recipients, and the amounts paid, are published."

But the HMIs who point out that since most of them work alone in the field it will be even more difficult to assess their performance than those of Whitehall-based officials are hoping to persuade the Department of Education that they can be exempted.

Journalists defy union

By our Labour Staff

Plans for a return to normal working at the Portsmouth News were frustrated yesterday when management refused to agree to reinstate all the journalists locked out in the three-month dispute.

Seven of the National Union of Journalists' 74-strong chapel agreed to defy their union and sign individual re-employment forms, but the rest of the chapel voted to stay out until management agreed to reinstate all chapel members.

The NUJ is angry that management has rejected a return

to work formula proposed by the conciliation service Acas. Management is expected to announce today how many journalists it is willing to re-employ and some NUJ members fear that local union leadership will be excluded.

The dispute began after management agreed with the National Graphical Association, to transfer compositors displaced by new technology to the editorial department while retaining NGA membership.

National talks between the two unions over demarcation are expected to begin next week.

£25,000 boost for art gallery

By Donald Winterson

The Minister for the Arts, Lord Gower, handed over last night a cheque for £25,000 from the Government for the Dulwich Picture Gallery, a special fund it was secured as a reception in Sotheby's, by the chairman of the appeal, Mr Peter Bowring.

This gift from the Government brings the money raised by the appeal to £250,000. The target is £500,000.

The Dulwich Picture Gallery, in South London, has about 300 paintings. Among the artists represented are Rubens, Rembrandt, Van Dyck, Hogarth, Gainsborough, and Constable.

The gallery was founded 10 years before the National Gallery and is housed in the first purpose-built public art gallery in the country, designed by Sir John Soane.

The gallery needs £500,000 for an endowment and for improved systems of security. It has been the victim of several thefts in the past 20 years. One portrait by Rembrandt has been stolen four times and recovered only three times.

Kettle death

A child was electrocuted and died yesterday at his home in Leigh Park, near Havant, Hampshire. The boy, aged three, touched a kettle lead with wet hands.

OBITUARY

Art pioneer

HARRY THURBORN, the artist and teacher who with Victor Pasmore and Richard Hamilton revolutionised English art education after the war has died aged 70. Appreciation, page 9.

Investigation starts into two Severn crossing sites

By Dennis Johnson

The government is investigating two possible routes for a second crossing of the river Severn, the Transport Secretary, Mr Nicholas Ridley, announced yesterday.

Both routes — at Down Sand and English Stone — lie just to the south-west of the Severn Bridge and are already under investigation by the Department of Energy as a possible location for an electricity generating river barrage.

Severn barrage proposals have previously included the possibility of a motorway across the top, and the Transport Minister, Mr Lynda Walker, agreed at a press conference in Bristol yesterday that a single structure might be considered.

"But we are at a very preliminary stage in our investigations and it is impossible to predict what conclusions may be reached," he said.

Mr Ridley announced publication of a consultants' report on the first phase of investigations into a second crossing. Engineering and evaluation reports will appear during 1988 and 1987.

Two of the nine proposals would be pursued and studies would include the possibilities of a bridge or tunnel.

Mr Nicholas Ridley, responsible for renewable energy resources, Mr David Hunt, announced a £110,000 contribution to the cost of a Severn bridge study so that the English Stone route could be included.

This proposal, made in 1983 by a group led by Wimpey Major Projects, is primarily for electricity generation but a motorway could be included on the Severn crossing. The capital cost was put at £885 million. The consultants for this project, W.S. Atkins, are also the joint authors of the second Severn crossing study, which was published yesterday.

The government is contributing £500,000 towards investigations into a £7 billion barrage from Beahm Down.

Mr Ridley also announced yesterday a programme of repairs and maintenance on the Severn Bridge up to 1989 costing £18 million.

By Seamus Milne

Sixty-four peace campaigners were arrested at Greenham Common and Moleworth yesterday as anti-protest bylaws took effect making it an offence to enter the American bases or tamper with the perimeter fences.

A mass trespass to mark the regulations at Greenham Common resulted in the arrest of 48 women. At Moleworth where more cruise missiles are due to be deployed, 12 men and four women were held for an alleged breach of the peace.

The bylaws — coming into force at midnight on Sunday — were rushed through by the Defence Secretary, Mr Michael

would be pursued and studies would include the possibilities of a bridge or tunnel.

Mr Nicholas Ridley, responsible for renewable energy resources, Mr David Hunt, announced a £110,000 contribution to the cost of a Severn bridge study so that the English Stone route could be included.

This proposal, made in 1983 by a group led by Wimpey Major Projects, is primarily for electricity generation but a motorway could be included on the Severn crossing. The capital cost was put at £885 million. The consultants for this project, W.S. Atkins, are also the joint authors of the second Severn crossing study, which was published yesterday.

The government is contributing £500,000 towards investigations into a £7 billion barrage from Beahm Down.

Mr Ridley also announced yesterday a programme of repairs and maintenance on the Severn Bridge up to 1989 costing £18 million.

By Seamus Milne

Sixty-four peace campaigners were arrested at Greenham Common and Moleworth yesterday as anti-protest bylaws took effect making it an offence to enter the American bases or tamper with the perimeter fences.

A mass trespass to mark the regulations at Greenham Common resulted in the arrest of 48 women. At Moleworth where more cruise missiles are due to be deployed, 12 men and four women were held for an alleged breach of the peace.

The bylaws — coming into force at midnight on Sunday — were rushed through by the Defence Secretary, Mr Michael

Resettling to stop mass invasions similar to the scenes at Moleworth in February. Mr Heseltine is empowered under the 1982 Military Lands Act to introduce regulations covering individual installations and prohibiting obstruction or trespass in the interests of the safety of the public.

Ms Barbara Cohen, legal officer for the National Council for Civil Liberties, said last night that she believed the measures could be challenged as ultra vires because they went beyond the terms of the 1982 Act. They created offences which depended on committing the initial infringement of trespass.

Bylaws snare protesters

Resettling to stop mass invasions similar to the scenes at Moleworth in February. Mr Heseltine is empowered under the 1982 Military Lands Act to introduce regulations covering individual installations and prohibiting obstruction or trespass in the interests of the safety of the public.

Ms Barbara Cohen, legal officer for the National Council for Civil Liberties, said last night that she believed the measures could be challenged as ultra vires because they went beyond the terms of the 1982 Act. They created offences which depended on committing the initial infringement of trespass.

Ms Barbara Cohen, legal officer for the National Council for Civil Liberties, said last night that she believed the measures could be challenged as ultra vires because they went beyond the terms of the 1982 Act. They created offences which depended on committing the initial infringement of trespass.

Ms Barbara Cohen, legal officer for the National Council for Civil Liberties, said last night that she believed the measures could be challenged as ultra vires because they went beyond the terms of the 1982 Act. They created offences which depended on committing the initial infringement of trespass.

Ms Barbara Cohen, legal officer for the National Council for Civil Liberties, said last night that she believed the measures could be challenged as ultra vires because they went beyond the terms of the 1982 Act. They created offences which depended on committing the initial infringement of trespass.

Ms Barbara Cohen, legal officer for the National Council for Civil Liberties, said last night that she believed the measures could be challenged as ultra vires because they went beyond the terms of the 1982 Act. They created offences which depended on committing the initial infringement of trespass.

Ms Barbara Cohen, legal officer for the National Council for Civil Liberties, said last night that she believed the measures could be challenged as ultra vires because they went beyond the terms of the 1982 Act. They created offences which depended on committing the initial infringement of trespass.

Ms Barbara Cohen, legal officer for the National Council for Civil Liberties, said last night that she believed the measures could be challenged as ultra vires because they went beyond the terms of the 1982 Act. They created offences which depended on committing the initial infringement of trespass.

Ms Barbara Cohen, legal officer for the National Council for Civil Liberties, said last night that she believed the measures could be challenged as ultra vires because they went beyond the terms of the 1982 Act. They created offences which depended on committing the initial infringement of trespass.

Ms Barbara Cohen, legal officer for the National Council for Civil Liberties, said last night that she believed the measures could be challenged as ultra vires because they went beyond the terms of the 1982 Act. They created offences which depended on committing the initial infringement of trespass.

Ms Barbara Cohen, legal officer for the National Council for Civil Liberties, said last night that she believed the measures could be challenged as ultra vires because they went beyond the terms of the 1982 Act. They created offences which depended on committing the initial infringement of trespass.

Ms Barbara Cohen, legal officer for the National Council for Civil Liberties, said last night that she believed the measures could be challenged as ultra vires because they went beyond the terms of the 1982 Act. They created offences which depended on committing the initial infringement of trespass.

Ms Barbara Cohen, legal officer for the National Council for Civil Liberties, said last night that she believed the measures could be challenged as ultra vires because they went beyond the terms of the 1982 Act. They created offences which depended on committing the initial infringement of trespass.

Ms Barbara Cohen, legal officer for the National Council for Civil Liberties, said last night that she believed the measures could be challenged as ultra vires because they went beyond the terms of the 1982 Act. They created offences which depended on committing the initial infringement of trespass.

Ministry backs down on spray to eradicate cattle fly

Farmer's High Court victory over pesticides

By Susan Tyrhurst

A farmer yesterday won his High Court battle against a government order to spray his 32 dairy cattle with chemical pesticides in a campaign to eradicate warble fly.

Mr Mark Purdey, aged 31, of Dene Farm, Halse, near Taunton, Somerset, said he appealed against the Ministry of Agriculture order in September last year to spray his cattle with an organophosphorous compound because the chemical was highly dangerous to some people and animals.

He agreed instead to inject 25 of his Jersey cows with invermectin, a synthetic pesticide which makes cows' milk unfit for human consumption for 28 days.

He estimated that he would lose about £500 in milk sales from five of the cows which are producing milk. The case had cost him about £1,000.

The Ministry of Agriculture agreed that the rest of his herd did not need treatment against warble fly as the animals were not infested and were too far from other infested herds to be at risk.

In an out of court settle-

ment with Ministry of Agriculture officials, Mr Purdey agreed to inject his cattle within 10 days. The officials said later that other farms could use the injection treatment, but the loss of milk sales did not make it good economic sense.

Mr Purdey had sought a High Court order banning Ministry of Agriculture vets from entering his land to treat his cattle with the organophosphorous compound.

He believed he had been made sensitive to the chemical at the age of 19 after crossing a field which had recently been sprayed. He had suffered side-effects for six months afterwards, feeling sick and suffering mental disorientation.

Some cattle had died after being sprayed with the pesticide, based on a form of nerve gas, and others had been paralysed.

The Ministry of Agriculture said later that the case had been unnecessary. "If he had decided to use this particular antibiotic at the start all this trouble could have been avoided. But he refused to do so, until today," said a spokesman.



Mr Mark Purdey and the pantomime horse paraded by Friends of the Earth outside the court

"Our policy has always been that Mr Purdey should treat his cattle with an approved product listed to the Medicines Act, and this he refused to do." The product with which Mr Purdey had agreed to inject his cattle was the only non-organophosphorous available on the list.

BBC gets stronger voice in Africa

By Dennis Barker

The BBC is to build a powerful £3 million transmitter for Africa to compete with the Voice of America and Russian transmitters operating outside the region, it was announced yesterday.

The plan was postponed in 1979 because of the cut in capital expenditure, but will now go ahead as part of the BBC External Services' improved audibility programme, which received government sanction in 1981.

The twin 300 kilowatt transmitters will particularly increase the BBC's audibility in East Africa, where reception is poor except for broadcasts from South Africa. The station will carry World Service programmes and programmes in Somali and Swahili for up to 18 hours a day.

It will be sited on the island of Mahe in the Seychelles, under a 25-year renewable lease. The agreement has been signed by the chairman of the BBC, Mr Stuart Young.

The BBC External Services have been trying to improve audibility in East Africa since the 1960s. The new transmitter will greatly open up South Africa, Zimbabwe and Zambia to the BBC.

Work on the 12-acre site will start later this year, and the station should be ready in 1988.

Coroner orders ambulance inquiry

By a Correspondent

A coroner yesterday ordered an inquiry into why an ambulance failed to arrive to take a fatally injured man to hospital after he had collapsed among scores of soccer fans.

Mr Noel Robert, aged 59, a retired postal worker, was found lying in a pool of blood in the street by police last Friday near York City football ground. The inquest at York was told that he had a head wound.

Officers immediately radioed for an ambulance but 15 minutes later a vehicle had still not arrived and police had to take the injured man to hospital in the back seat of a traffic car it was said.

The inquest on Mr Robert, of Beech Avenue, Willerby, near Hull, was adjourned for 28 days for further inquiries into his death and on why the ambulance did not arrive.

York's chief ambulance officer Mr Brian Jukes, said yesterday "A report is being prepared for the coroner

Sub sails again

HMS Conqueror, the submarine which sank the Argentine cruiser General Belgrano, is to be recommissioned at Devonport dockyard on April 20 after a two-year, £90 million refit.

THREE'S COMPANY: Lord Montagu of Beaulieu takes control of a tricycle at Christchurch, Dorset. He was opening the world's first museum for three-wheelers

Refund on tuition fees refused

Thousands of foreign students who were forced to pay higher tuition fees because of a misunderstanding of the law will not be able to claim refunds.

That was the effect of a House of Lords ruling yesterday dismissing a test case appeal by a Greek Cypriot, Charalambos Orphanos, who is studying for a three-year BSC degree in mechanical engineering at Queen Mary College, London.

Lord Fraser of Tullybelton said the facts of his case were typical of many students at colleges and universities throughout the UK. In the case of Queen Mary College alone £20,000 was at stake.

Mr Orphanos was affected by government cuts in subsidies for overseas students. When he began his course in October, 1982, he agreed to pay tuition fees at the overseas rate of £2,500 a year instead of the £490 charged for home students. At that time, said Lord Fraser, it was generally accepted that the three-year residence period needed to qualify as a home student did not include residence solely for educational purposes.

But in December, 1982, the House of Lords decided that that understanding was wrong and that residence solely as a student did qualify.

Mr Orphanos had been living and studying in the UK for four years before beginning his college course.

But, Lord Fraser said, Mr Orphanos was not entitled to a refund on his fees. He had concluded his contract with Queen Mary College in October, 1982 when he enrolled. After that, it was too late for him to alter it and he was still liable to pay fees at the overseas rate.

Lord Diplock, Lord Keith of Kinkel, Lord Roskill and Lord Bridge agreed.

Pop star's £275,000 tax victory

SIXTIES pop star Dave Clark yesterday won the support of a High Court judge for a legal tax move which deprives the Inland Revenue of any of the £275,000 he earned in the year 1978/79.

The former leader of the chart-topping group, The Dave Clark Five, beat the tax men by staying out of Britain for the whole of the period, living and working in Los Angeles. He aimed to avoid tax on half a million dollars from a record company for master tapes. By receiving the cash in a lump sum just before leaving the country, he also succeeded in not paying tax in America.

The Inland Revenue went to a tribunal of the special tax commissioners, who ruled in Mr Clark's favour. This was endorsed by Mr Justice Nicholls yesterday.

Dismissing the appeal, he said that the drummer had remained abroad long enough to escape the revenue's net.

Mr Clarke, of Southgate, north London, had been advised how to escape tax by Polydor records he said. Although tax avoidance schemes did not find much favour with the court the law was on his side.

The revenue claimed that Mr Clark's stay in America should be regarded as a temporary visit. During that period he was still legally a resident in the UK and liable to pay tax.

The judge said there had been a "distinct break" in the path of his career for just over a year. In that time he had made Los Angeles his headquarters and did not visit Britain.

The Dave Clark Five — whose biggest hits were Glad All Over and Bits and Pieces — disbanded in 1970.

share the cost of caring



Please help MHA build for the elderly in need

MHA already houses and cares for over 1300 elderly people in residential Homes and Sheltered Housing schemes in the UK. Now the plan is to build a programme calls for a costly and sustained effort to achieve the target of 2000 old people in our care by 1990.

Here are a few examples of the thousands of items required to provide just one sheltered housing development for 30 old people. Every pound you give now will mean some elderly person being cared for all the sooner. Will you help?

Please give now and also remember us in your Will. Some £2 million is needed every year to provide new MHA Sheltered Housing as well as extra places in our residential Homes. That's £1 every 45 seconds!

Please send your gift to MHA Dept. G, FREEPOST, London EC1R 1NE

MHA METHODIST HOMES FOR THE AGED
Rushmore House, 84/85 City Road, London EC1Y 1DR
Reg. Charity No. 214804



Do both, with our Monthly Income Account.

Open a NatWest Monthly Income Account, and you really will get the best of both worlds.

You won't just get a competitive rate of interest; you'll get that interest every month.

What's more, we'll pay it straight into your current

10.00% net (14.29% gross equiv.*) account where you can use it to help pay for anything from unexpected bills to week-ends away.

While your capital stays secure and intact for that unusually rainy day.

*Applicable to basic rate tax payers.

Rates may vary. Ask at your local branch for details of current rates.

In return for having your cake and eating it, all we ask is that you invest a minimum of £2,000.

For further details, just ask at any branch or fill in the coupon. Go on. Be a devil.

Please send me more information about the Monthly Income Account.

Name _____

Address _____

Postcode _____

To: The Manager, National Westminster Bank PLC, Saver Service, FREEPOST, Birmingham B1 1BR.

NatWest
The Action Bank

Secret police files found on dump

By Tony Heath

North Wales police yesterday launched an investigation into the discovery of a batch of confidential intelligence files on a council rubbish tip at Prestatyn.

Precisely how many of the police files were on the municipal waste heap remains a mystery. But it is understood that some were lying around, apparently inviting public inspection.

The papers contained information about a number of people living along the North Wales coastal strip extending eastwards from Rhyl, one of the area's premier seaside resorts.

The reports came from the divisional headquarters at Prestatyn, a modern building on the main coast road and are written in an informal, even chatty, manner. One, headed "Maine", meeting parts to be an account of a gathering where several people allegedly discussed the possibility of embarking on unlawful activities, including the commission of criminal offences.

Concern over the find was expressed by the Welsh Campaign for Civil and Political Liberties whose spokesman, Mr. Penny Smith, said that it underlined the need for the police to be brought under effective democratic control.

"So-called intelligence gathering is often merely an uncontrolled fishing expedition which turns up details of people's private business, unearths gossip and prys into the public's personal life," she said.

Whether such files should have been shredded began the more important question as to why they were compiled in the first place.

Mr. Dafydd Elis Thomas, Plaid Cymru MP for Merionnydd Nant Conwy, said he was greatly perturbed at more evidence pointing to an extension of police surveillance in Wales.

He welcomed the police investigation but added: "I would like to see a public inquiry into the information held by the Special Branch and the CID. It is also concerned that law-abiding citizens are being subjected to unnecessary surveillance."

The North Wales police said in a statement: "The matter will be thoroughly investigated. Normal security processes in relation to the disposal of files does not appear to have been applied in this case. We are obviously concerned that these files have been found."

DJ charged

The disc jockey Graham Neale was yesterday remanded in custody until April 10 by Nottingham magistrates, charged with murdering his 24-year-old friend, Miss Lynne Golding, last Tuesday. Neale, aged 26, of Cinderhill, Nottingham, a former Radio One broadcaster, now works for Radio Trent, the East Midlands independent station.

Ulster Unionists start lobbying MPs to have Sinn Fein proscribed

From Paul Johnson in Belfast

The Official Unionist Party is to lobby all MPs to build up pressure on the Government to ban Sinn Fein, the political wing of the IRA. OUP officials said in Belfast yesterday.

They believe that there is substantial anti-Sinn Fein feeling not only among Conservative members but also MPs from other parties.

The renewed effort to get the Republican group proscribed coincided with an early indication of how the province's local government elections in May are likely to be fought.

The OUP has printed thousands of glossy posters portraying Sinn Fein's president, Mr. Gerry Adams, and a leading official, Mr. Danny Morrison, as members of the IRA Council.

In bold red letters the eye-catching poster carries the slogan: "Put Sinn Fein out of business" — the OUP campaign theme.

In the tradition of Ulster parties, copies hung from lamp posts during the night on the fringes of Republican areas of Belfast have already disappeared, torn down by a pursuing Sinn Fein posse.

There remains the real question of whether this sort of depiction of Sinn Fein will lose it any votes. Because most of Sinn Fein's supporters back the campaign of violence — enshrined in the philosophy of the "Armalite and the ballot box" — the answer is likely to be few, if any.

The elections are significant because for the first time Sinn Fein is contesting seats across the province.

The party has a mere handful of councillors but after the elections there could be 30 Sinn Fein members on a number of authorities. By implication, those councillors will support the aims and actions of the IRA.

At the moment the Government will deal fairly at a low level with Sinn Fein representatives and it restricts contacts

Police theories on Kerry baby lack evidence



Joanne Hayes — questions on sex life

From Joe Joyce in Dublin

Part of a crude memorial over the grave in county Kerry of the infant whose murder led to the Irish judicial inquiry into the police handling of the case has been removed.

A small imitation marble cross bearing the inscription "In loving memory of me, The Kerry Baby" was placed on the grave by a local undertaker along with a glass bowl containing a doll. After pictures of the grave appeared in an Irish newspaper last week the bowl and doll were removed.

Mr. Tom Cochrane, the undertaker who put up the memorial, said yesterday that some local people objected but he could not explain why. "I

put up the memorial because it has become a personal thing with me and to show that everybody is of the same way of thinking as the person who deprived that baby of his life."

Mr. Cochrane was the undertaker called in by police to bury the infant, whose body with 28 stab wounds was found on a beach nearby a year ago.

The judicial inquiry has adjourned for Easter after 12 weeks of hearings and 84 witnesses. It will resume in two weeks' time and continue into May at least.

The inquiry has lost some of its drama since the early weeks when Miss Joanne Mary, a 22-year-old woman, originally charged with the infant's murder, was interrogated relentlessly about her sex life and her account of giving birth in a field to a son who

died shortly afterward. The charge was dropped after the body of Miss Hayes' own child was found. In recent weeks a succession of policemen and women have given evidence, denying that they put any pressure on Miss Hayes or her family to sign confessions to the murder.

The main point to be resolved by the inquiry is how the Hayes family came to confess in graphic detail to the baby's murder when forensic evidence later indicated that the child was not that of Miss Hayes and her married lover.

The police are relying on three theories to back up their contention that the confessions were voluntary and true. Either Miss Hayes had twins by two separate men and the second twin's body has not yet been recovered, or the blood

grouping of the murdered baby was wrong.

No evidence has been given that Miss Hayes had twins at all. But the police maintain that it is implicit in her statements and in the evidence of her aunt who told the inquiry that the baby was born in the family house.

The twin theory is the only possible explanation which marries the confessions and the discovery of Miss Hayes' baby's body on her family farm the day after she was charged with murder, the police maintain.

Neither has there been any evidence that Miss Hayes had sex with a second man. Detective Sergeant Gerry O'Carroll of the Dublin-based "murder squad" told the inquiry of his opinion that Ireland was very promiscuous and casual sex

was common.

"It doesn't have to be an affair," he added. "It doesn't have to last all night, it doesn't have to last 10 hours."

The police pinned most of their faith on challenging the forensic evidence producing a pathologist to dispute the findings of the state pathologist and the state's forensic scientist and the state's forensic laboratory.

Their pathologist, Dr. Declan Gilman, disputed the state pathologist's evidence that a knife from the Hayes house could not have caused the stab wounds.

He said it could have caused some of them leaving the inquiry to ask what caused the others. Birds or marine animals like squid, the doctor suggested. Mr. Justice Kevin Lynch remarked that a new weapon was now being introduced after 50 days: "Where

does that leave me now?" he asked.

Dr. Gilman also contended that a piece of long time used to determine the murdered baby's blood group could have been contaminated. It was taken to Dublin in the warm boot of the state pathologist's car. Under cross-examination, however, he admitted that he was merely raising possibilities.

Several police witnesses complained bitterly that they have been put into the dock over this case. They criticised the case media for linking it with another case in which a man died in custody and they also criticised the Justice Minister, Mr. Michael Noonan, for raising the possibility that criminal charges might be brought against some of the policemen involved.

'Blackleg' plan to beat Scottish teachers' strike

By Sarah Baseley

The Secretary of State for Scotland, Mr. George Younger, has offered to change the rules so that local education authorities can employ unregistered teachers as "blackleg" labour while Scottish teachers are on strike.

In a letter to local education authorities in Scotland, the Scottish Education Department underlined the need for the police to be brought under effective democratic control.

"So-called intelligence gathering is often merely an uncontrolled fishing expedition which turns up details of people's private business, unearths gossip and prys into the public's personal life," she said.

Whether such files should have been shredded began the more important question as to why they were compiled in the first place.

Mr. Dafydd Elis Thomas, Plaid Cymru MP for Merionnydd Nant Conwy, said he was greatly perturbed at more evidence pointing to an extension of police surveillance in Wales.

He welcomed the police investigation but added: "I would like to see a public inquiry into the information held by the Special Branch and the CID. It is also concerned that law-abiding citizens are being subjected to unnecessary surveillance."

The North Wales police said in a statement: "The matter will be thoroughly investigated. Normal security processes in relation to the disposal of files does not appear to have been applied in this case. We are obviously concerned that these files have been found."

DJ charged

The disc jockey Graham Neale was yesterday remanded in custody until April 10 by Nottingham magistrates, charged with murdering his 24-year-old friend, Miss Lynne Golding, last Tuesday. Neale, aged 26, of Cinderhill, Nottingham, a former Radio One broadcaster, now works for Radio Trent, the East Midlands independent station.

Ulster Unionists start lobbying MPs to have Sinn Fein proscribed

From Paul Johnson in Belfast

The Official Unionist Party is to lobby all MPs to build up pressure on the Government to ban Sinn Fein, the political wing of the IRA. OUP officials said in Belfast yesterday.

They believe that there is substantial anti-Sinn Fein feeling not only among Conservative members but also MPs from other parties.

The renewed effort to get the Republican group proscribed coincided with an early indication of how the province's local government elections in May are likely to be fought.

The OUP has printed thousands of glossy posters portraying Sinn Fein's president, Mr. Gerry Adams, and a leading official, Mr. Danny Morrison, as members of the IRA Council.

In bold red letters the eye-catching poster carries the slogan: "Put Sinn Fein out of business" — the OUP campaign theme.

In the tradition of Ulster parties, copies hung from lamp posts during the night on the fringes of Republican areas of Belfast have already disappeared, torn down by a pursuing Sinn Fein posse.

There remains the real question of whether this sort of depiction of Sinn Fein will lose it any votes. Because most of Sinn Fein's supporters back the campaign of violence — enshrined in the philosophy of the "Armalite and the ballot box" — the answer is likely to be few, if any.

The elections are significant because for the first time Sinn Fein is contesting seats across the province.

The party has a mere handful of councillors but after the elections there could be 30 Sinn Fein members on a number of authorities. By implication, those councillors will support the aims and actions of the IRA.

At the moment the Government will deal fairly at a low level with Sinn Fein representatives and it restricts contacts

Scottish Office might find it "a fairly important foe."

Mr. Pollock said: "They don't really know what they are doing in the Scottish Office. They are casting around for ways of dealing with this."

The teachers' strike action has caused large-scale disruption in Scottish schools. Yesterday Mr. Pollock insisted that the action had been taken entirely within the limits of the Government's new employment legislation.

In its letter the Scottish Education Department also encourages local authorities to look at their powers to suspend teachers, to deduct pay for time on strike, and to sack them, offering re-employment under new contracts. It also suggests the possibility of taking legal action against teachers' unions.

The EIS yesterday announced its plan of action for the summer term, including a one-day strike at all secondary schools in Scotland on April 24 in which they will be joined by the Scottish Secondary Teachers' Association, which has a fraction of the EIS membership.

The strike will take place the day before the Scottish examination season begins. The unions propose not to disrupt this, turning their attention to primary schools until the end of June.

The Council of Local Education Authorities, which represents England and Wales, said there had been no suggestion of using unemployed teachers in the rest of the country to cover for those on strike, and added that they thought such action would be fraught with difficulties.

Although his union had not met to discuss the letter, he thought they would not regard it as helpful. "They will see it as an attempt by the Secretary of State to polarise the situation and provoke confrontation," he said.

Mr. John Pollock, general secretary of the EIS, said the letter was on "very shaky legal foundations." The Scottish Office seemed to be preparing to take on the General Teaching Council instead of his union. The GTC, he said, "would have to fight this suggestion or disappear," and the

parents claim that the closure of the comprehensive school denies basic education rights and if the commission accepts the case the government and Staffordshire County Council will have to fight it in Strasbourg.

Mr. Anthony Penrose, Sir Roland's son, said: "The Government kept me waiting for months. An appeal was made with £3 million in cash. But my father's wish, I would have taken the dollars."

"The money I receive for the painting will go straight away to pay capital transfer tax and there will still be a large amount of tax to pay."

Mr. Anthony Penrose, Sir Roland's son, said: "The Government kept me waiting for months. An appeal was made with £3 million in cash. But my father's wish, I would have taken the dollars."

"The money I receive for the painting will go straight away to pay capital transfer tax and there will still be a large amount of tax to pay."

Mr. Anthony Penrose, Sir Roland's son, said: "The Government kept me waiting for months. An appeal was made with £3 million in cash. But my father's wish, I would have taken the dollars."

"The money I receive for the painting will go straight away to pay capital transfer tax and there will still be a large amount of tax to pay."

Mr. Anthony Penrose, Sir Roland's son, said: "The Government kept me waiting for months. An appeal was made with £3 million in cash. But my father's wish, I would have taken the dollars."

"The money I receive for the painting will go straight away to pay capital transfer tax and there will still be a large amount of tax to pay."

Mr. Anthony Penrose, Sir Roland's son, said: "The Government kept me waiting for months. An appeal was made with £3 million in cash. But my father's wish, I would have taken the dollars."

"The money I receive for the painting will go straight away to pay capital transfer tax and there will still be a large amount of tax to pay."

Mr. Anthony Penrose, Sir Roland's son, said: "The Government kept me waiting for months. An appeal was made with £3 million in cash. But my father's wish, I would have taken the dollars."

"The money I receive for the painting will go straight away to pay capital transfer tax and there will still be a large amount of tax to pay."

Mr. Anthony Penrose, Sir Roland's son, said: "The Government kept me waiting for months. An appeal was made with £3 million in cash. But my father's wish, I would have taken the dollars."

"The money I receive for the painting will go straight away to pay capital transfer tax and there will still be a large amount of tax to pay."

Mr. Anthony Penrose, Sir Roland's son, said: "The Government kept me waiting for months. An appeal was made with £3 million in cash. But my father's wish, I would have taken the dollars."

"The money I receive for the painting will go straight away to pay capital transfer tax and there will still be a large amount of tax to pay."

Tate pays £1.5m for surreal classic

By Donald Wintersgill, Art Sales Correspondent

THE Tate Gallery announced yesterday that it has bought an outstanding work by the Italian painter, Giorgio de Chirico, 'The Uncertainty of the Poet'.

The painting is valued at £3 million but the Tate will pay just over £1 million, since private sales to public collections are entitled to tax relief. The Treasury, in effect, makes up the difference between the two figures.

'The Uncertainty of the Poet', which de Chirico produced in 1913, depicts a bunch of bananas and a torso. "The juxtaposition is one of the most bizarre and compelling inventions in the history of art," the Tate gallery says. "It has given this picture something of the hold on the imagination of a wide public that is possessed by the Mona Lisa or Rodin's 'The Thinker'."

The painting — a precursor of the Surrealist school — is one of a sequence produced in Paris from 1912 to 1915 during de Chirico's period of exceptional creativity. His later output is not so highly esteemed.

The 'Uncertainty of the Poet' was owned by Sir Robert and Penrose, the painter, critic and author who died in April last year. His estate was offered to the Government in payment of tax on the estate in the hope that it would be handed over to the Tate.

But the Government refused the offer. Lord Gwior, the minister for the arts, said that it would not accept more than £1 million worth of art and works of art a year in payment of tax.

The Tate decided to buy the painting at the much-reduced price. But this leaves the gallery short of funds to pay capital transfer tax and it has launched an appeal for money towards the purchase.

Mr. Anthony Penrose, Sir Roland's son, said: "The Government kept me waiting for months. An appeal was made with £3 million in cash. But my father's wish, I would have taken the dollars."

"The money I receive for the painting will go straight away to pay capital transfer tax and there will still be a large amount of tax to pay."

Mr. Anthony Penrose, Sir Roland's son, said: "The Government kept me waiting for months. An appeal was made with £3 million in cash. But my father's wish, I would have taken the dollars."

"The money I receive for the painting will go straight away to pay capital transfer tax and there will still be a large amount of tax to pay."

Mr. Anthony Penrose, Sir Roland's son, said: "The Government kept me waiting for months. An appeal was made with £3 million in cash. But my father's wish, I would have taken the dollars."

"The money I receive for the painting will go straight away to pay capital transfer tax and there will still be a large amount of tax to pay."

Mr. Anthony Penrose, Sir Roland's son, said: "The Government kept me waiting for months. An appeal was made with £3 million in cash. But my father's wish, I would have taken the dollars."

"The money I receive for the painting will go straight away to pay capital transfer tax and there will still be a large amount of tax to pay."

Mr. Anthony Penrose, Sir Roland's son, said: "The Government kept me waiting for months. An appeal was made with £3 million in cash. But my father's wish, I would have taken the dollars."

"The money I receive for the painting will go straight away to pay capital transfer tax and there will still be a large amount of tax to pay."

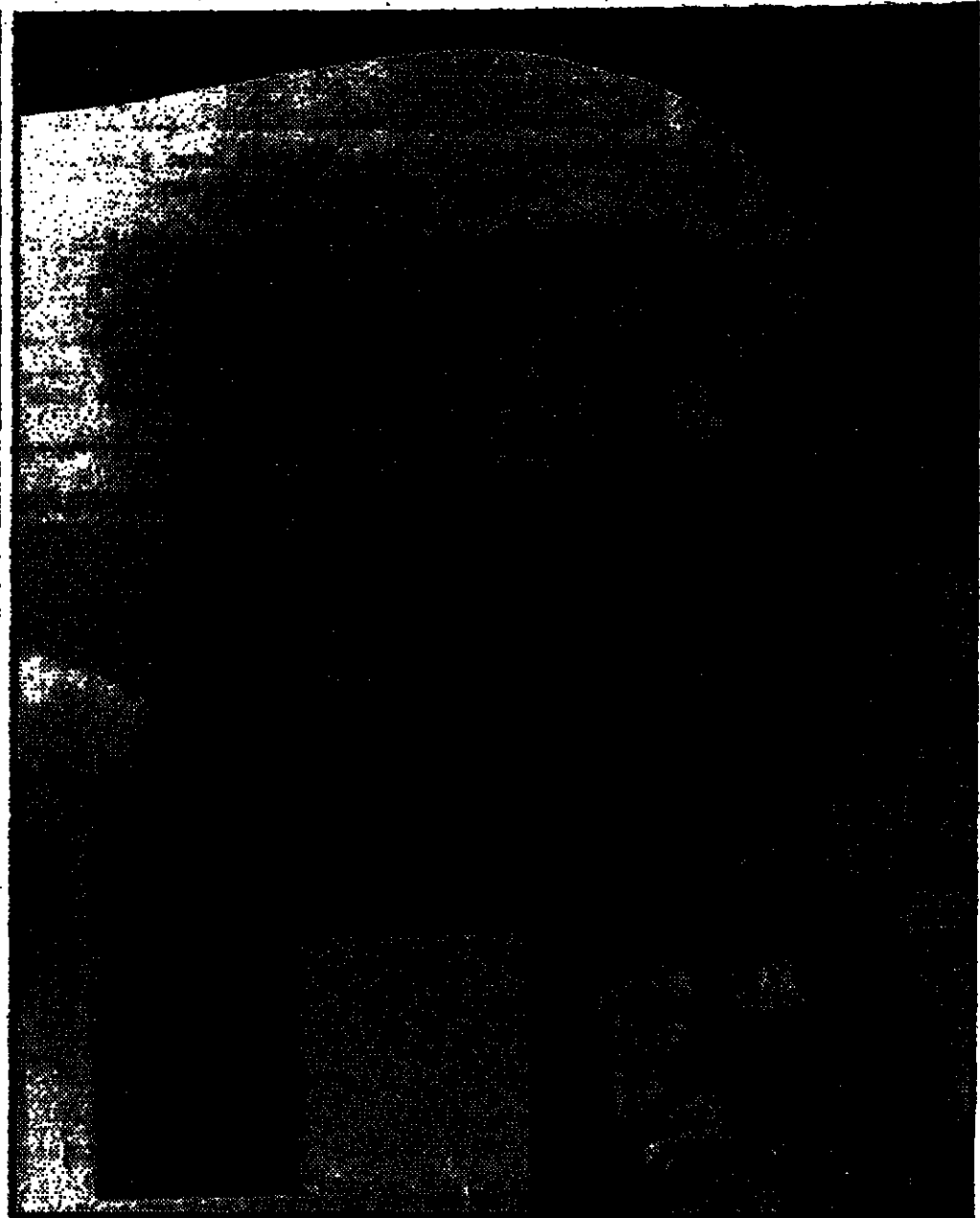
Mr. Anthony Penrose, Sir Roland's son, said: "The Government kept me waiting for months. An appeal was made with £3 million in cash. But my father's wish, I would have taken the dollars."

"The money I receive for the painting will go straight away to pay capital transfer tax and there will still be a large amount of tax to pay."

Mr. Anthony Penrose, Sir Roland's son, said: "The Government kept me waiting for months. An appeal was made with £3 million in cash. But my father's wish, I would have taken the dollars."

"The money I receive for the painting will go straight away to pay capital transfer tax and there will still be a large amount of tax to pay."

Mr. Anthony Penrose, Sir Roland's son, said: "The Government kept me waiting for months. An appeal was made with £3 million in cash. But my father's wish, I would have taken the dollars."



PRIDE OF LIONS: Flashing touches are made to an exhibit in the new Greek and Roman sculpture galleries at the British Museum, which the Prince and Princess of Wales are to open tomorrow

Charity Commission to meet feuding Muslims over mosque

By a Correspondent

The Charity Commissioners have become embroiled in a feud which has split a Muslim community, led to the closure of its mosque, and brought violence to the streets of Worcester.

A representative of the commissioners is attending a meeting at Worcester later this week to decide on the future of the mosque, a converted house on the outskirts of the city — because it is administered as a registered charity, Muslim males aged 16 and over have to pay £1 a week to the trust fund.

The community's two factions came originally from neighbouring villages in East Angles on the Northwest Frontier. They have been involved in bitter feuding for the past

three years because of irreconcilable cultural and religious differences.

There have been fights, and several people have appeared in court on charges of violence. Police have been injured and a corner shop was gutted in an arson attack last year.

The factions' leaders, their solicitors and the police have agreed that the two groups cannot continue sharing the same mosque. A local estate agent is to be asked to value the property, then one side will buy out the other's share after agreement on which group will move to a new mosque.

For the past 12 months there have been two imams, one for each group, but this has failed to restore harmony. The mosque has been closed

for a month, and the imams hold the only keys.

Representatives of the two sides have agreed not to make any statement to avoid inflaming the situation.

A spokesman for the Charity Commission said: "We have offered to mediate in the past, but if this latest development goes ahead we will probably have to become involved anyway."

Mr. Les Portman, a local trade unionist who has chaired some of the meetings between the two sides, said: "It was clear that something had to be done and the way out of the problem in the immediate future was to have two mosques."

BA denies using expansion plan to frustrate route application

By James Lewis

British Airways denied yesterday that it had threatened to cut its expansion plans at Manchester if its rival Singapore International Airlines was allowed to fly into the airport.

BA was not in the habit of opposing licence applications by rival operators, said its northern general manager, Mr. Roland Harris.

"All we are doing in this case is spelling out the harsh economic facts of life, one of which is that there is only a finite amount of traffic on the Singapore route."

The introduction of extra ca-

capacity on the Far Eastern and Australasian routes could threaten the plans of other operators, such as BA, said Mr. Harris. To point out the dangers of surplus capacity did not constitute a threat.

The Singapore government formally applied for a Manchester licence two weeks ago and a decision is expected in about six weeks. The application, though opposed by BA, is supported by several northern MPs, who have signed a Commons motion on the subject.

Eleven new scheduled services will start from Manchester this week. BA is flying to New York, Munich, Maastricht, and Amsterdam.

eva, and Larnaka; Luftthansa to Dusseldorf and Munich; and Dan-Air to London, Oslo, Bergen, and Stavanger.

Later in the year, BA is planning to start services to Hong Kong and Athens, and is also applying for licences to run new scheduled flights to Cork, Lisbon, Madrid and Oporto.

The chairman of the airport authority, Mr. Keith Barnes said: "The commitment which these airlines are making by introducing new services reinforces Manchester's unchallengeable claim to be Britain's largest hub for air services outside London."

Sun rebuked for Best gaol memoirs

The Press Council has criticised the Sun for publishing George Best's prison diary saying that it breached the declaration forbidding payments to persons engaged in crime and was not warranted by the public interest.

It said yesterday that the paper carried the story of Mr. Best's release from prison and his first few hours at a hotel with his girl friend. Through the following week it published excerpts from his prison diary.

Described as a Sun world exclusive, the series was labelled copyright by News Group Newspapers with the

warning: "our lawyers are watching."

The editor, Mr. Kelvin MacKenzie, told the council's inquiry team that the clause on chequebook journalism had been considered carefully before payment was made. In the paper's opinion the declaration had not been broken.

Although Mr. Best was serving a sentence when the Sun negotiated the deal, he was not a person engaged in crime or notorious misbehaviour. He was a public figure paying the penalty for a single lapse.

The Sun believed that his account of prison life and its reformative effect served the

public interest in dissuading the fans, particularly the young, from imitating his criminal conduct, Mr. MacKenzie said.

The decision to publish was helped by the number of newspaper articles on the subject, like the Sun, but judging it proper to bid for the story.

"This is a different case from that where a long-term criminal sells his story, but the editor's defence that the writer was not engaged in crime is not substantiated."

"There could well be other circumstances in which a newspaper might decide properly to

buy articles by or about Mr. Best as a famous footballer, but the occasion and reason for the purchase in this case was that he had been sent to prison for three months for driving after drinking more than the permitted amount of alcohol, assaulting a policeman, and failing to surrender to bail."

Although there would not be some value in Mr. Best's reminiscences of sport or other matters, the value of his articles to the newspaper in this case stemmed directly from his offences, his conviction and his prison sentence.

1520 من المجلد

Government cuts short debate on transport bill

BUSES

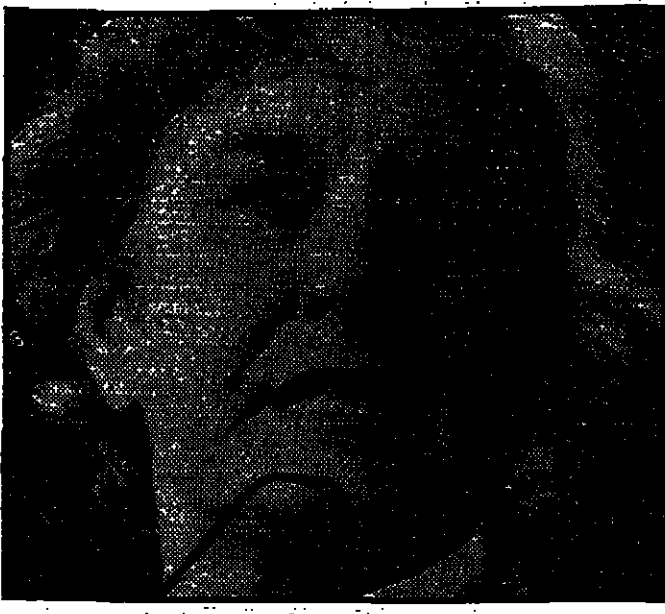
The Government last night successfully moved to cut short further debate on its controversial measure to open local bus services to private competition.

From now on MPs will be severely timetabled in their discussions on the transport bill, which has received more than 90 hours of talking so far. The traditional guillotine motion, imposing the timetable, was carried by 277 votes to 189, a government majority of 88.

The bill's main provision includes abolition of road service licensing, except in London; allowing taxis, hire cars and minibuses to operate regular passenger services; requiring the National Bus Company to draw up plans for its privatisation; and directing councils to put out subsidised services to tender. Both the Opposition and some Tories have warned that the bill will hit rural bus services.

The leader of the Commons Mr John Biffen told MPs: "After 94 hours of debate, only 11 clauses and two schedules have been completed."

For the Liberals, Mr Stephen Ross argued that it was time the Commons fixed an agreed timetable for bills before they went into their detailed committee stage. "It is an appalling way to legislate,"



Gwyneth Dunwoody — claimed that the Transport Secretary was not concerned about people who cannot get children to school

Winding up for the Opposition, the shadow transport secretary, Mrs Gwyneth Dunwoody, said it was an outrage that the Government should demand a guillotine at this stage of such an important bill.

Mrs Dunwoody maintained that at the heart of the bill was the Government's plan to cut revenue support for public transport from £559 million in 1984-85 to £247 million in 1985-86.

"The Secretary of State is not concerned with the people who cannot get their children to school or their grandmother to the doctor's."

But in his winding-up speech, Mr Nicholas Ridley, the Transport Secretary, said the opposition had tried to wreck the bill.

Labour draws up a hit list of 125 seats

ELECTION

By Colin Brown

Labour leaders have drawn up a list of 125 of the most promising winnable seats which they believe could give Labour a slender majority at the next general election.

Mr Robin Cook, who heads the party's campaign committee, said yesterday at a meeting in Westminster that Labour would be concentrating special effort on the seats.

Progress had been made in selecting candidates and it was hoped that a Labour MP could be found to adopt each of the winnable constituencies to work with the new candidate.

The list is being kept confidential pending consultation with area party organisers but it includes the Devonport constituency of Dr David Owen, the leader of the Social Democratic Party.

About 80 traditionally marginal constituencies form the bulk of the list, but it also includes seats with a special interest for Labour such as the Western Isles, now held by the Scottish Nationalist, Mr Donald Stewart, who is to stand down at the next general election.

Mr Cook said the forthcoming campaign season looked "rosy" for Labour. Last week's opinion poll showing Labour six points ahead of the Conservatives is expected to be confirmed in another poll today.

Labour will also be starting its long-awaited jobs and industries campaign today. Mr

Cook said that although it had been planned for some time the launch was being made at a time when the Conservatives were in trouble.

Labour will be continuing the campaign on a rolling programme by launching a series of charters for employment, including one for women's rights.

The May county council elections will be used by Labour as a springboard to attack the Government. Labour's campaign leaders are already preparing to counter a possibly

disappointing result by arguing that 1981 marks a high water mark for Labour and that they are defending seats which will prove difficult to hold in any circumstances.

Instead, Labour intends to use the much less successful yardstick of 1982, based on the general election results, extrapolated to the county areas, to show that it has improved on its most recent results. But the main battle is likely to be over the total number of votes polled in competition with the SDP-Liberal Alliance.

Walker urges miners' union to join NCB in talks to modify pit closure procedure

COAL

The Government hopes that the National Union of Mineworkers will accept an invitation from the National Coal Board for talks next week to establish a modified review procedure for pit closures.

Mr Peter Walker, the Energy Secretary, told the Commons yesterday that if the NUM resumed involvement in normal consultation procedures after today's delegate conference, the coal board would propose a meeting of the industry's national consultative council.

The procedure would be similar to that agreed with the pit deputies' union, Nacods, which still formed the basis of the Government's position. The NCB wanted to negotiate about the modified procedures next week if possible.

However, his claim that the Nacods agreement still applied was challenged by Mr Stan Orme, Labour's energy spokesman, who asked for an assurance that any pits earmarked for closure in South Wales would be subject to a modified review procedure and the Nacods agreement would be sacrosanct.

Mr Walker said the introduction of a modified colliery review procedure, as agreed

with Nacods, would be among topics for discussion at the consultative council.

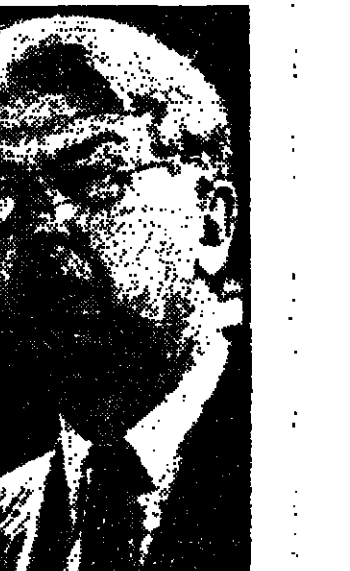
The NCB's handling of the closure of Bedwas pit, near Caerphilly, South Wales, was described by Mr Ron Davies (Lab Caerphilly) as "deliberately precipitate and provocative."

He urged Mr Walker to ensure that either the existing or modified colliery review procedures were observed before further pits were closed.

Mr Walker said that a majority of miners at Bedwas realised the poor prospects of the pit and through a local agreement with the NUM transfers and voluntary redundancies were being arranged.

"This seems much more acceptable than simply laying off men because there is no work for them to do. By its nature this is an interim agreement and if as a result of its continuing assessment, the board judges the pit must remain closed, the procedures and agreement that relate to closures will be fully operated."

Mr Walker replying to Labour's charge that the Nacods agreement appeared to have been breached, said that it had been made clear by the coal board that in the absence of agreement over the new procedure existing arrangements to deal with closures would continue. He agreed that the Nacods agreement was sacrosanct.



Peter Walker — Nacods deal still applies

Learn from mistakes leaders tell Liberals

UNIONS

By Colin Brown

Liberal Party activists are being warned by their leaders not to repeat "damaging errors" in the campaign to persuade trade union members to vote against allowing affiliation fees being paid to the Labour Party.

A report by the campaign committee, chaired by a leading Liberal, Mr Leighton Andrews, which was leaked to Labour, says that errors were made by Liberals in their approach to industrial relations disputes.

Liberal comment is a vital weapon in ensuring that our approach is understood and that we are not seen as anti-trade union," says the report.

The lengthy document, which emphasises the importance of securing a vote against continued financial support by trade unions directly to the Labour Party, also says that the unions will play down their links with Labour.

"The trade unions will be seeking to ensure that the link

with Labour will be given a low profile during the campaign. Instead, union leaders will be seeking to promote the idea that voting no to political funds will mean rejecting a voice for unions on a wide range of activities of concern to their members.

"The task for Liberals must be to make explicit the way union political funds are spent almost exclusively on support for Labour. We must make it clear that despite the unions' rhetoric these ballots are about affiliation to Labour. Anything else is a decoy."

The Employment Secretary, Mr Tom King, said yesterday that the Trade Union Act gave trade unionists the first chance to decide whether they wanted to have a political fund and to subscribe to the Labour Party.

"We have given everyone the chance to vote up this, but when they do they must not be fooled by any of the false and misleading propaganda that some union leaders and labour spokesmen have put out," Mr King told a meeting in Vauxhall. He advised trade union members to make sure they knew what they were voting for.

Some of our best salesmen aren't even on our payroll.

Wherever the Red Arrows fly they boost our reputation along with their own, because the aircraft they use to reach new heights in the art of precision flying is the British Aerospace Hawk.

Designed as an advanced trainer, the Hawk is in service with the RAF, and with air forces in Scandinavia, Africa, Asia and the Middle East.

A special version of the Hawk has been selected by the United States Navy for its future jet flight training programme.

And we continue to develop the Hawk, with a high performance single, seat lightweight

fighter version due to fly mid 1986.

The Hawk programme represents just one facet of British Aerospace's work.

British Aerospace is one of Britain's largest exporters of manufactured goods. Last year over 60% of the company's total sales were to overseas customers.

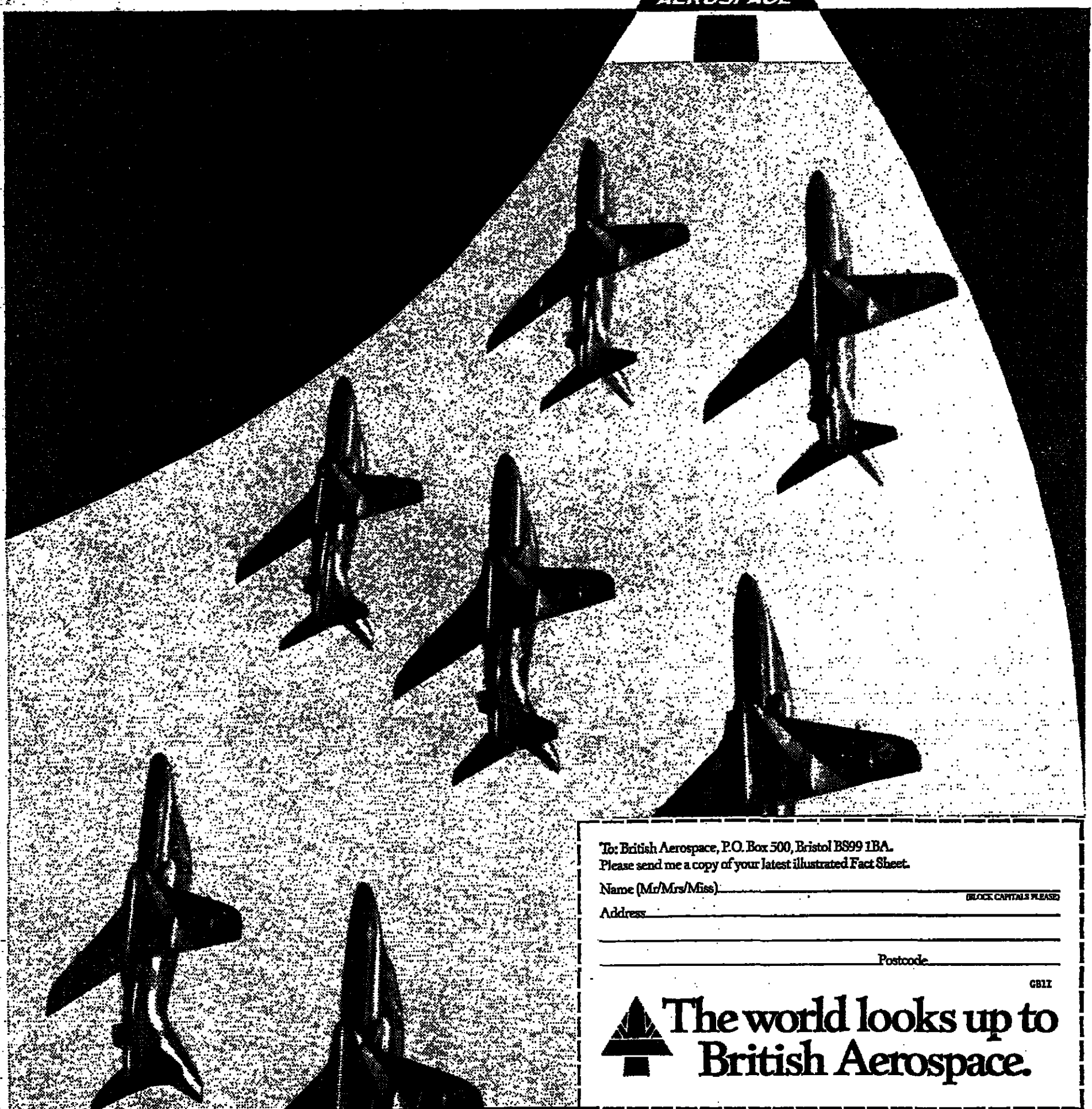
We are involved in designing and building civil and military aircraft with sales to over 40 nations.

We design, produce and sell a wide range of guided weapons systems,

communications and scientific spacecraft.

Our commitment to the future shows itself constantly in innovative design, backed by advanced production techniques and research facilities. All to ensure that we remain in the forefront of aviation, electronics, space and weapons systems technology.

In January it was announced that an offer of shares in the Company was proposed. If you would like to find out more about us, send for a copy of our illustrated Fact Sheet.




To: British Aerospace, P.O. Box 500, Bristol BS99 1BA.
Please send me a copy of your latest illustrated Fact Sheet.

Name (Mr/Mrs/Miss) _____ (PLEASE CAPITALISE PLEASE)

Address _____

Postcode _____

GB11

 The world looks up to British Aerospace.

Issued by Kleinwort, Benson Limited on behalf of British Aerospace Public Limited Company and by Lazard Brothers & Co. Limited on behalf of H.M. Government.

PROCEDURE

MPs back change to save cash

By Colin Brown

A committee of MPs is recommending a small change in Commons procedure which could make large savings in the way backbenchers put down questions to the Prime Minister.

The all-party commons committee on procedure is believed to have suggested that the so-called open question should continue to be allowed but that its form on the Commons order paper should be shortened to save a possible £75,000 a year.

Its report, due to be published this week, is understood to suggest that after the first MP has asked the Prime Minister to list her engagements for the day other MPs should merely have their names listed. This would save the cost of printing the same words more than 100 times on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

MPs are keen to ask the Prime Minister about her daily engagements because it gives them the chance to ask supplementary questions which could catch her off guard.

Mrs Thatcher has made it clear that despite complaints from some MPs that the open question has changed the character of Prime Minister's question time, she is delighted to carry on battling back her replies. She goes through an intensive briefing before each session to ensure that she is not wrong-footed.

INSOLVENCY

Rebel peers defeat ministers

The Government was defeated by one vote in the Lords last night over plans to clamp down on directors whose companies fail.

Voting was 85-84, during the report stage of the Insolvency Bill, for an amendment allowing directors to escape disqualification so long as they proved to the courts that they had taken steps to minimise losses to creditors.

The defeat, engineered by Conservative backbenchers, was the second suffered by the Government on the disqualification issue.

Peers voiced disapproval of the Government's failure to spell out the promised criteria for guidelines which directors threatened with disqualification could follow.

The junior trade minister, Lord Lucas of Chilworth, urging rejection of the amendment, said: "If this goes through it means that, however irresponsible a director's conduct has been, even if it caused enormous losses to the creditors — the court would be unable to disqualify him provided he had taken steps to minimise potential losses to creditors, and placed accounts before the management."

The bill, which has yet to be debated by MPs, is the first major reform of insolvency law for 60 years.

Brittan refuses to budge

SECURITY

By Colin Brown

The Government is refusing to bow to considerable Tory backbench pressure to amend the bill on telephone tapping to appoint a commissioner to investigate abuse by the security services.

Five senior Tory backbench MPs, led by Sir Edward Gardner, QC, have tabled an amendment dealing with the abuses of authority by the security services for the committee stage of the Interception of Communications Bill, which starts in the Commons today.

They are urging the Prime Minister to appoint someone who has held high public office to investigate any complaint made to the complaints commissioner.

The investigator should also decide whether any allegation justified a report by the complaints commissioner to the Home Secretary.

Given the seniority of the backbenchers supporting the move, the Government could face serious difficulties in defeating their attempt to strengthen the bill. But last night it was understood that the Home Secretary, Mr Leon Brittan was refusing to make concessions.

President now faces less pressure from right • Guerrillas may have to make concessions

Duarte party claims clear victory in Salvador poll

From Paul Ellman in San Salvador
President Jose Napoleon Duarte's Christian Democratic Party yesterday appeared to have scored an unexpected triumph in the Salvadoran legislative assembly elections.

Unofficial returns from Sunday's vote gave the President's party a comfortable majority in the assembly, leaving Mr Duarte with the freedom of action he has sought to pursue his peace dialogue with the guerrillas of the left and to press for changes in Salvadoran society.

The apparent Christian Democratic victory represents a setback for the US embassy here.

Guerrillas want new dialogue, page 19

which had counted on the election to leave President Duarte obliged to form a coalition with at least part of the political right.

The outcome is equally disastrous for the leftwing guerrillas of the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front (FMLN) who are now faced with the prospect of having to make concessions to the Duarte government if the dialogue is to be continued.

"We have won the election in El Salvador," proclaimed Mr Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich, secretary-general of the Christian Democratic Party and its successful candidate for the mayoralty of San Salvador.

Using data collected by the investigators who were present

when ballots were counted, the Christian Democrats calculated yesterday on the basis of 60 per cent of the votes that they would end up with 33 seats in the 60-member assembly. Against all expectations the Christian Democrats also appeared to be ahead in the race for control of 262 municipalities.

The Spanish international network, a Spanish-language broadcasting company with 250 affiliated television stations in the US and Latin America, said its poll indicated the Christian Democrats had won. It said war zones and places where guerrilla activity is strong were areas where Duarte's party did well.

Rightwing opposition parties which had formed a coalition against the Christian Democrats immediately began questioning the outcome, accusing the Government of laying out lorries to bring its supporters to polling stations.

Mrs Maria Julia Castillo, speaker of the outgoing assembly and the right's candidate for the mayoralty of San Salvador, alleged that there had been "impurities" in the conduct of the election.

The failure of the rightwing coalition reflected a miscalculation on the part of the US embassy here. The coalition was formed by the ultra-right Nationalist Republican Alliance (ARENA), which is led by Major Roberto d'Aubuisson, the National Conciliation Party (PCN), which for 14 years served as the handmaiden of



President Duarte presents his identity card at a polling booth in El Salvador

the military dictatorship overthrown in 1979, and the Salvadoran Authentic Institutional Party.

The US Embassy expected the PCN to pick up a number of rural votes and to play a pivotal role in the political manoeuvrings expected after the election by offering to support President Duarte in Parliament in exchange for control over certain state agencies. American officials have made no secret of their concern at President Duarte's reformist tendencies.

Instead, it looked yesterday as if the PCN had been virtually wiped out and that the bulk of the votes cast for the rightwing coalition, which is likely to occupy 22 seats, had gone to ARENA.

The FMLN, which had denounced the election as a "comedy" made no comment on the outcome. Radio Venceremos, the FMLN's clandestine broadcasting station, restricted its programmes to reporting military activity.

The mandate given to President Duarte is seen as further weakening of the FMLN's position abroad. The point was rubbed home by a visit here yesterday by President Belisario Betancur of Colombia, who was said by his country's diplomats to have come

to "show solidarity with Salvadoran democracy."

The FMLN, which has used two meetings so far with the Government to press its demands for a share of power, is viewed as under pressure to make some move in President Duarte's direction if it wants to keep the talks going.

President Duarte has said that a third meeting with the FMLN will be arranged after the elections but has repeated that he will not budge from his negotiating position. Although the President apparently no longer has to worry about the political right using the legislative assembly to hamper his policies, he still

has to appease the armed forces who remain suspicious as to where the dialogue could lead.

Meanwhile, fierce fighting was reported on the northern border with Honduras. FMLN guerrillas were said to have surrounded two companies of government troops on the banks of the Sumpul river which forms the border.

The fighting, in the town of San Fernando, broke out late on Sunday. The high command yesterday scaled off the border province of Chalatenango to journalists. The beleaguered garrison was said to be pinned down by guerrilla fire from the hills overlooking the town.

Murders renew fears in Chile

Santiago: The murder of three government opponents last weekend has renewed fears among Chileans that the political stalemate is generating a spiral of violence from both left and right.

Mamuel Guerrero, a leader of an opposition teachers' union, was shot dead in a public square. A human rights worker, a commercial artist, Santiago Navea, were found in a ditch with their throats cut at the end of a week in which five other people died in political violence.

There were leftwingers killed in incidents described officially as gun-battles and the other two were security agents killed by a bomb after being lured to a hotel room. The week also saw two spectacular car bombings in the heart of Santiago.

Under the state of siege imposed by President Augusto Pinochet last November, political activities by government supporters and opponents advocating non-violent change have been severely restricted and their views ignored by censored media.

Centrist politicians and diplomats say this may be partly due to an attempt by General Pinochet to recreate the political vacuum of the years immediately following the 1973 military coup against an elected government.

"The Government has consciously tried to cut away the middle ground," said one diplomat. "In a country where the media are now almost totally controlled, the only groups which can get any publicity are the government and the terrorist left. This is partly the confrontation Pinochet likes and thinks he can win."

NEWS IN BRIEF

Cholera kills 314 in camp

CHOLERA has killed 314 refugees in a camp outside Hargeisa in northern Somalia since last week. The Minister for Information, Colonel Mohamed Omar Jess, said yesterday that 480 more people had been admitted to hospital since the outbreak last Wednesday in a new refugee camp overlooking the provincial capital.

Hargeisa is now under quarantine and all flights to and from the area have been cancelled. Somalia has 700,000 refugees, most of whom are Ethiopian, according to the United Nations High Commission for Refugees.—Reuter.

Match riot

RIOT police fired shots in the air and baton-charged spectators at an Ethiopia-Nigeria football match in Addis Ababa when violence erupted after alleged taunts by the visitors about Ethiopia's famine. Several Nigerian players were injured, and the chairman of the Nigerian Football Association, denied that any player taunted the crowd. He said several players were injured when police stormed the crowd to quell the violence.—Reuter.

Murder charge

A FORMER president of the Greek writers' union, Mr Thanassi Natsoulas, aged 62, was remanded in custody in Athens yesterday charged with murdering another leader of the Greek author. Mr Natsoulas was found lying in a pool of blood in the bathroom of his flat in central Athens last September. His skull had been crushed with 94 blows of a small hammer, according to the coroner's report.—AP.

Forced rape

MICHIGAN police say they are unlikely to press charges against an 11-year-old boy who allegedly raped a 9-year-old girl. The boy was charged with forced rape and sexual intercourse with a minor. A police spokesman said: "We feel he was under duress and should not be charged. Three boys, two 14-year-olds and a 12-year-old, have been charged with first-degree criminal sexual conduct for allegedly holding the girl down."—AP.

Less popular

THE Vietnam war is even less popular today than it was in 1972, but only three per cent of the US public in every five Americans today think the US should withdraw from Vietnam, according to a New York Times poll published on Sunday. It showed that 19 per cent believe the US role was right in Vietnam, while 73 per cent said it was wrong. In 1972, 29 per cent agreed with the war and 57 per cent opposed it.—AP.

Horses killed

THREE racehorses were electrocuted at Toronto's Woodbine Track yesterday when an exercise machine malfunctioned. The three thoroughbred horses, worth a total of about \$60,000, were attached to a "hot walker," a machine used to cool the animals after morning exercise by walking them slowly in circles.—Reuter.

Bird massacre

VANDALS have slaughtered a third of a colony of fairy penguins in a cove near the east of Adelaide, South Australia. Officials said nine of the diminutive seabirds were found shot or with their heads wrunged off. Last week 64 animals were slaughtered in a rampage through an Adelaide zoo.—Reuter.

Gas leak

THE sulphuric acid plant at a giant state-owned chemicals firm was shut after it leaked gas and acid fumes in northern Bombay yesterday. Several slum dwellers around the Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers plant felt choked and were taken to hospitals.—AP.

Jaguar crash

AN RAF Jaguar fighter crashed in northern West Germany, and the pilot was badly injured when he parachuted from the plane, police said. The plane was destroyed when it crashed close to Eschede near Hannover.—AP.

Berlin escape

A 22-YEAR-OLD East German fled to West Berlin on Sunday night by swimming across the heavily-guarded river Spree, police said yesterday.—Reuter.

Sudan arrests lawyers after food price riots

From Ed Hooper in Khartoum

Sudanese authorities have arrested leading doctors and lawyers after food price riots last week, and there have been calls for a national strike tomorrow.

The arrests and demonstrations have given fresh impetus to the wave of popular protest. The secretary and acting president of the faculty association at the University of Khartoum were arrested on Sunday at the same time as four leading doctors, two of whom were members of the central committee of the Sudan Medical Association. This followed the arrests earlier in the day of 13 students and four others, who were attending a meeting at Khartoum University Student's Union. The students, including the Sudan Vice-President, Mr Omer El Tayeb, has declared itself to be satisfied with security in the country.

A member of the Sudan Medical Association said: "Some of the momentum has been lost, but it's better to have a solid demonstration than to act too quickly." The professionals intend to stage a march, and present a five-point programme of economic and legislative reform to the authorities, before calling for a general strike.

The National Security Council, presided over by the First Vice-President, Mr Omer El Tayeb, has declared itself to be satisfied with security in the country.

In response, Khartoum's 350

doctors, including those from private clinics, are now on strike, and refusing to deal even with emergencies. They were joined yesterday by the Lawyers' Association.

The planned mass demonstration by these and other professional associations, such as teachers, accountants, and engineers, now seems all set to produce a substantial pick-out tomorrow morning.

A broadcast by the Sudan Medical Association said: "Some of the momentum has been lost, but it's better to have a solid demonstration than to act too quickly." The professionals intend to stage a march, and present a five-point programme of economic and legislative reform to the authorities, before calling for a general strike.

The National Security Council, presided over by the First Vice-President, Mr Omer El Tayeb, has declared itself to be satisfied with security in the country.

In response, Khartoum's 350

Meanwhile, leaders of the Sudanese Socialist Union called upon their followers to gather in Khartoum to demonstrate their commitment to the revolution.

"Several observers here feel that the government is showing signs of panic. Commenting on the KUSU arrests, the secretary of the SSU, Mohammed Osman Abu Sag, promised to limit down Muslim, Brothers, Communists and Ba'athists.

The Minister of Tourism, Abu Al Gassim, is also apparently at odds with acting President Mohammed El Tayeb over his restrained response to the riots. Nick Cater adds: "The Sudan People's Liberation Movement has ruled out any negotiations with the national peace committee set up by President Jaafar Numeiri.

A broadcast on the rebels' radio station claimed that Mr Numeiri—who was due to meet President Reagan yesterday—was desperate for foreign aid.

Doctor held in Lagos

By a Correspondent

THE leader of the now proscribed Nigerian Medical Association has been committed to Kari Kiri maximum security prison in Lagos and should be ready to bring charges.

Dr Beko Grantham-Kuti had for some months been leading NMA protests to the military Government headed by Maj-Gen Buhari about the absence of drugs and equipment within the country's public health service. On February 22, after a breach of an agreement between the NMA and the Government, the doctor announced that they would be taking strike action.

The Government responded by immediately detaining him and the NMA and detaining several leading physicians. Dr Grantham-Kuti has until now been held at a secret address in Lagos.

Special concern is being voiced about this charge because Dr Kuti had until his arrest also been leading the campaign for the retrial of his musician brother, Mr Fela Anikulapo-Kuti, an opponent of the Government who is serving a five-year sentence handed down by an other military tribunal for alleged currency trafficking. Amnesty International has taken up his case.

Although the military provision concerned does not stipulate a maximum sentence, it does provide for persons to be held "indefinitely for renewable periods of three months."

MPs pessimistic about Namibia

By Michael Simmons

The British Government should be prepared for the latest US initiative on Namibia to "run into the sands," and should be ready to bring economic as well as diplomatic and political pressures to bear to help the country achieve independence, according to an all-party Parliamentary delegation, recently returned from Namibia.

British banks, they say, have more leverage even than American banks, since they are providing more loans to South African business. Selective action by them to restrict these loans coupled with a policy of disinvestment by some British companies, but without damaging Namibia's economy — could prove an effective weapon.

This action was urged at a press conference held by the delegation in London yesterday. A further key recommendation was that more development aid should be made available to Namibia through recognised non-governmental agencies, voluntary organisations, and the churches — all working through an aid co-ordinator who, subject to certain conditions, could be established in the capital, Windhoek.

The delegation consisted of Mr Donald Anderson (Labour), Mr Robert Hames (Conservative), and Lord Kesteven (SDP), who were in Namibia as guests of the Council of Churches there. They said yesterday they found no evidence that South Africa was preparing to withdraw its troops or that it was preparing the country for independence. "On the contrary," they reported, "there

Treason men fail in plea

From Martin Lamb in Lusaka

A petition alleging that six men sentenced to death for treason in Zambia were subjected to cruel, inhuman, and degrading treatment in prison has been dismissed by the High Court.

The six had petitioned the Commissioner of Prisons and the Attorney-General claiming they were given bad food, abused and harassed by prison officers, not given proper medical attention and denied recreation and access to visitors.

Rejecting the petition, Mrs Justice Florence Mumba said serious wrongs of society where ordinary legal rights could not be enforced. For the sake of the good administration of prisons, discipline had to be firm.

All six accused are due to appear in the Supreme Court today to hear judgment on their appeals against conviction for treason. Appearing with them will be a seventh man who was condemned to death and a former Zambian Air Force officer sentenced to 10 years for concealing the plot.

The accused have been in a maximum security prison near Lusaka most of the time since their arrest in October, 1980. Last year, one of those charged, a former High Court judge, Edward Shamunda, successfully sued three prison officers for keeping him and others in leg irons in breach of prison regulations.

Mr I. B. Tabata

On February 18, 1975, the Guardian newspaper published a review of liberation movements in southern Africa, in the course of which references were made to Mr I. B. Tabata, President of the Unity Movement of South Africa, a liberation organisation actively involved in the struggle against racial oppression in southern Africa.

The article was published by the Guardian in good faith, based upon sources of information upon which it felt it could rely. The Guardian did not intend to disparage Mr Tabata, nor to reflect upon his integrity or competence, nor to discredit the Unity Movement of South Africa.

The Guardian understands that Mr Tabata has been a major and respected figure in the resistance movement of the black and Coloured peoples of South Africa against apartheid, who has devoted a lifetime to the organisation's struggle for the liberation of South Africa from white domination and exploitation.

The Guardian accepts that Mr Tabata has held office as President of the Unity Movement of South Africa continuously since 1964 which office he still holds.

The Guardian, its Editor and the author of the article apologise to Mr Tabata and to the Unity Movement of South Africa for any misunderstanding that might have arisen from the article, which was not intended to convey anything detrimental to Mr Tabata.



With banners proclaiming their peaceful intentions protesters danced in the funeral procession at Zwile, near Port Elizabeth, South Africa, for those killed at Uitenhage

Maputo chooses austerity as economy goes on war footing

From David Rabkin in Maputo

The Mozambican Government is to put the economy on a war footing. Priority in food distribution is to be given to the army, and new austerity measures are promised.

In a communiqué summarising the conclusions of a series of meetings of the political bureau of Frelimo, the Permanent Commission of the Popular Assembly (Parliament) and the Cabinet, the Government has proposed measures to improve efficiency and stamp out malpractices.

The communiqué says there has been a fall-off in the revolutionary practice of the Frelimo party. Steps are to be taken to bring the state apparatuses closer to the people.

Political study sessions are to be reinstated and there is to be a weeding out of surplus personnel in the bureaucracy.

The communiqué refers to measures to decentralise decisions and suggests that greater autonomy is to be given to provincial governors. Initiatives taken in the provinces to implement small projects are praised.

The communiqué stresses the fundamental role of the armed forces in opposing the Mozambique National Resistance, and adds that priority will be given to the army in the allocation of food and consumer goods. There is no direct reference to the Nkomati accord, but the communiqué speaks of actions on the international plane that

have contributed to revealing the international conspiracy against Mozambique and the identities of the real leaders of the MNR.

The leaders of the MNR are identified as former factory and land owners from colonial times backed by imperialist forces and racists, presumably a reference to South Africa.

The communiqué says a state budget and national plan for 1985 have been approved but gives no details. There are also no details on the kind of austerity measures contemplated. Mozambique is already going through lean times, but it is possible that further restrictions on fuel consumption may be envisaged as well as long-predicted increases in the costs of health and educational services.

Old bangers' convoy rolls through Mozambique's rebel-held territory

Marracuene, Mozambique:

Vehicles gathered at this village on an inlet from the Indian Ocean 20 miles north of Maputo yesterday as part of the regular convoy designed to beat rebel attacks.

They moved off on the 90-mile drive to Incaia, further north in Gaza province, a motley file of 94 lorries, buses, and cars, some of them so old and battered it seemed impossible they were still running.

The daily convoy began in February after rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR), who have escalated their attacks around Maputo in the past six months, attacked buses along the route, wrecking them and slaughtering the passengers.

But the protection the army can offer the travellers and lorries loaded with food, ce-

ment, and logs is flimsy. There are no escort vehicles. Instead, small groups of soldiers with automatic rifles and grenade launchers climb on the back of lorries or take empty seats in cars.

The convoy runs about 60 miles into Gaza Province, which with neighbouring Inhambane are the two of Mozambique's 10 provinces least affected by rebel activities.

Around Maputo, soldiers man checkpoints on all roads at intervals from one to six miles. Some are no more than a piece of string stretched across the road and a few consist of troops in tattered camouflage outfits lying at the side. The soldiers have no transport and flag down cars to get lifts from one control post to another.

Few of the roads are safe to

travel. "Every time you travel on the road you take risks," a United Nations relief official said.

The MNR operate at will. A year ago you could drive to South Africa and back in a day. Now you cannot go at all," a Western diplomat added.

Mozambique and South Africa last March signed a non-aggression accord on their joint border. Despite a promise in the pact by Pretoria to end direct assistance to the MNR, Mozambique's security problems in the past year have worsened.

Early in January, following the killing of at least nine foreign aid workers, the government warned diplomatic missions it could no longer guarantee the security of foreign nationals.—Reuter.

سكان الجزائر

Riot alert as prices increase

Warsaw: Fuel and power costs rose in Poland by as much as 32 per cent yesterday as a second stage of government price increases went into effect with no sign of protest by workers.

Solidarity had called on workers to stage protest actions such as factory meetings and marches after work, but streets outside large plants in Warsaw and Gdansk were calm.

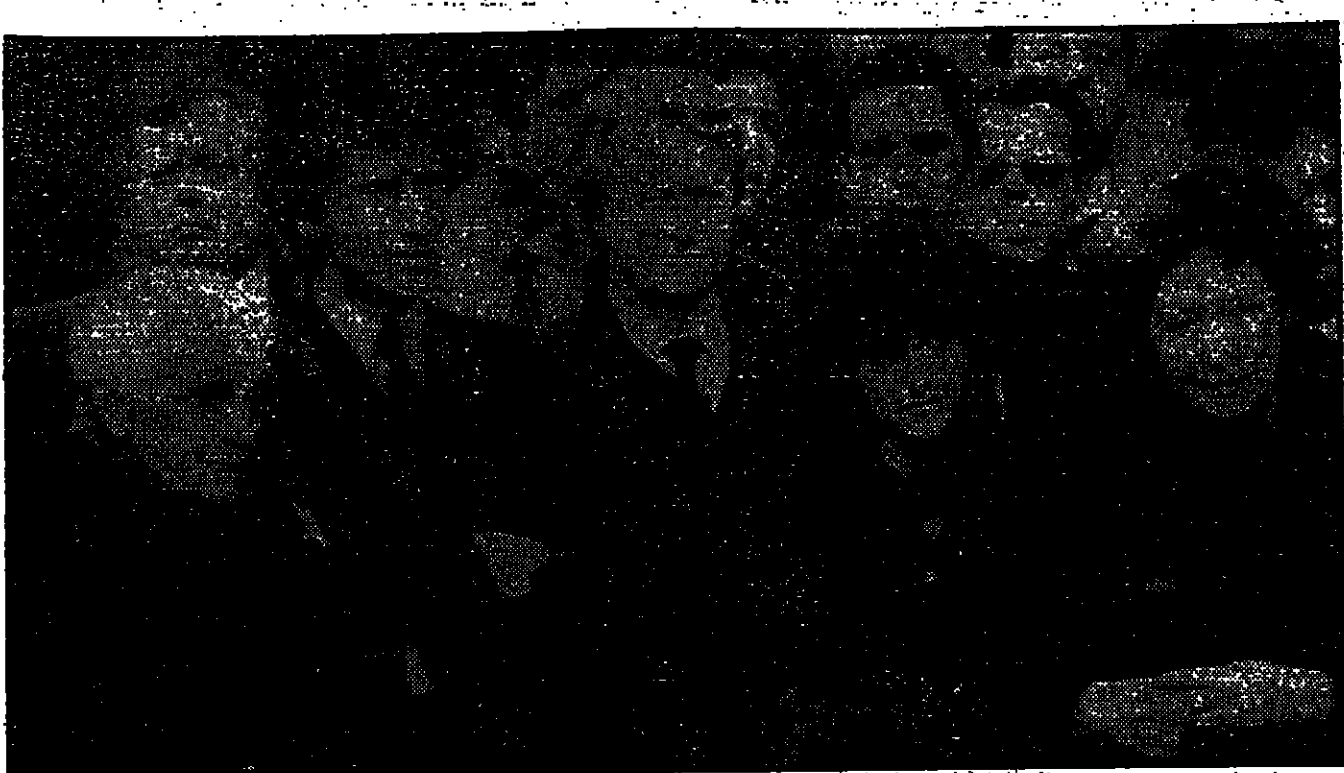
Police who brought up water cannon stepped up patrols and document checks at the Huta Warszawa steelworks and the Ursus tractor factory, but there were no signs of demonstrations.

A manager at Ursus said: "There were some calls to make gatherings after work but nothing of that kind happened. It is all quiet."

In Gdansk, police prevented small groups of workers at the Lenin shipyards from walking to a workers' monument outside the main gate.

The Solidarity leader, Mr Lech Walesa, was not at work at the shipyard because of illness, was not available for comment.

The Government abandoned plans to impose across-the-board price increases in February in favour of gradual rises over four months after opposition by the new official trade unions and solidarity calls for a national protest strike, later called off. — AP.



The French Culture Minister, Mr Jack Lang, (front row, second left), and Foreign Minister, Mr Roland Dumas, at the funeral of the painter Marc Chagall at St Paul de Venise cemetery, southern France, yesterday. With them are Chagall's widow Valentine (left), granddaughter Maret (second from right) and daughter Ida (right)

Carrillo challenges moves to oust him

Madrid: The former Spanish Communist leader, Santiago Carrillo, yesterday rejected an ultimatum to withdraw his criticism of the present leadership and said he would challenge moves to oust him from his posts in the party.

Mr Carrillo told a news conference that he and 18 others would not bow to an order demanding they recant by April 14 or lose their posts in the executive and central committees.

Leaders of the Spanish Communist Party (PCE) set the deadline at the end of an emergency national conference on Sunday on the split between supporters of the Carrillo and his successor, Gerardo Iglesias.

The Carrillo camp, which controls about a quarter of the PCE, boycotted the emergency conference. Mr Carrillo said: "We were right not to attend the measures agreed there could leave the party wrecked and impotent."

He said his supporters, who control key regions of Madrid, Valencia, the Basque country, and Galicia, would fight attempts by the leadership to oust them from their local committees. — Reuter.

Greens switch their MPs half way through session

Respected 'old hands' stay on to give assistance

From Anna Tomforde in Bonn

The Green Party, unsettled by signs of stagnation in its popularity, has just completed the transition to a new parliamentary leadership and is in the process of swapping most of its 27 MPs at half-term in accordance with party rules.

Apart from Ms Petra Kelly, a founder member of the Greens who insisted on being exempt from the two-year rotation rule—and who was grudgingly granted her wish—the unconventional party will have more than 20 new members in the Bundestag by the end of this month.

Old MPs who have made a reputation, such as Mr Otto Schily and Mr Joschka Fischer, have agreed to continue to work as parliamentary assistants with the new intake.

The parliamentary party is to be headed by a team of six—three men and three women elected at the weekend—ending the unprecedented all-women leadership of the past year.

The biggest problem facing the party is its attitude towards forming coalitions or alliances at state and local level with the main opposition party, the Social Democrats.

While Bundestag MPs are split over power-sharing, the left-wing National Party leadership maintains that any form of cooperation with the SPD would spell the end of the environmental party.

From-cooperation MPs hope that the North-Rhine-Westphalian election, as well as a poll in Lower Saxony early next year where the SPD will be led by a leftwing candidate, will force the Greens to seek practical answers to the power sharing dilemma.

Mr Schily, whose name is frequently mentioned as a possible future "Green minister" in a state government, and who is a strong advocate of cooperation with the Social Democrats, said: "If the argument that governing or sharing in government is a political sin should prevail within the party, I would have to consider whether I really belong to the right organisation."

Mr Schily has pointed to the success the Social Democrats have had in adopting a highly tactical attitude towards the Greens wooing them when needed, and challenging them to participate in power situations where the Greens are not ready to do so.

The SPD leader, Mr Willy Brandt, an experienced tactician, has given ample indication that the Social Democrats will be "open to all sides" after the 1987 general election, a gamble that would include forming a "grand coalition" with the conservative parties.

Most of the team of six parliamentary leaders—three responsible for public relations and three in charge of administration—have been taken seriously by the voters, Mr Nickels said, because they had not taken themselves seriously. She was referring to the Greens' disappointing performance in the state elections in the Saarland, and the fear that the trend could continue in the state election in May in North Rhine Westphalia.

European Court to rule on sale of cheap EEC milk

Britain in dock over imports ban

From Derek Brown in Brussels

Britain is to be prosecuted in the European Court of Justice for banning imports of cheap pasteurised milk from the Continent.

The EEC Commission warned the Government last year that the ban, on public health grounds, was incompatible with community rules on fair competition.

Now it has followed up the warning by announcing a full-scale action in the European Court, which is the final arbiter on disputed EEC legislation. It is likely to be many months before the Luxembourg-based court delivers its verdict.

In late 1983 the Commission threatened to impose a full-scale action in the European Court, which is the final arbiter on disputed EEC legislation. It is likely to be many months before the Luxembourg-based court delivers its verdict.

The ban, he said, was justified because it protected people against potential hazards from milk imported from countries with different health standards. It should be allowed to remain at least until the Community devised its own uniform health standards.

But those EEC standards have been under discussion since 1968. Continental milk producers are convinced that the real reason for the British ban is to protect the Milk Marketing Board's pricing system. It would be possible, they argue, for supermarket chains to import milk in bulk more cheaply than they can now get it from the board.

Some 15 per cent of milk sales in Britain is now through

shops, rather than the traditional door-to-door delivery. The shop sale proportion is growing fast.

Meanwhile, farm ministers of the EEC yesterday resumed their search for a 1985-86 farm price agreement. They were already hopelessly behind schedule and showing little visible enthusiasm for coming to terms with the widely accepted need for economies.

The Treaty of Rome obliges the Community to set prices for each marketing year on April 1—a rule more often honoured in the breach than the observance. This year's annual battle has been embittered by an EEC Commission proposal to freeze prices, and so check the growth of subsidies, storage costs, and other handouts, now running at some £12 billion a year.

West Germany is in the forefront of resistance. Farmers there have been hard hit by new methods of translating Community subsidies, denominated in European currency units, into D-Marks. Now the German Farm Minister, Mr Ignaz Kiechle, has in effect blocked progress towards a deal.

He is particularly incensed by the Commission's proposal to lower the 15-million tonne mountain of surplus grain by a 3.5 per cent cut in prices for wheat, barley, and maize growers.

Last night officials predicted that the latest talks would end in deadlock by mid-week. Germany, they pointed out, would be relatively happy for the present price regime to continue, thus avoiding the proposed penalty on cereal growers.

Other ministers are also anxious to postpone further criticism from their farmers, alarmed by recent cost-cutting trends in the Common Agricultural Policy. Only France, whose farm industry will benefit from proposed agri-monetary adjustments, is keen on an early settlement.

Danes defy order to call off strike

Copenhagen: Thousands of Danish workers yesterday defied government orders and stayed on strike, refusing to end an eight-day industrial wages dispute which has crippled the economy.

Police said up to 100,000 people demonstrated outside Parliament against government intervention in the dispute, which was approved by Parliament at the weekend.

Danish radio later reported violence at demonstrations in Copenhagen and the central Danish city of Odense, where some 3,000 people gathered at a protest meeting.

In Odense, several police cars were overturned by demonstrators while in the capital some policemen were hurt trying to keep order, the radio said.

A spokesman for the Danish Employers' Association said about a third of the 300,000 private sector workers ordered back were on unofficial strikes and many people in the public sector were out in protest against the terms of the imposed settlement.

The strike affected bus and postal services, and ferry timetables, and ferry timetables. The news on Danish Radio

went off the air when technicians walked out. Many newspapers did not publish and brewery drivers stopped work. Hospitals stayed open with emergency staff. Copenhagen police said they had broken worksite blockades at entrances to an industrial estate and a motorway.

The weekend settlement imposes a 2 per cent capping on wage rises for workers over the next two years.

The employers' spokesman said of yesterday's unofficial strikes, affecting some 600 companies: "We suppose it will finish in one or two days. We are taking it easy."

A spokesman for the Trades Union Association said the unions upheld the law decided by Parliament and did not back illegal strikes. Support could cost the unions heavy fines.

The Finance Ministry has said the imposed settlement will help cut the balance of payments deficit from some \$1.5 billion at the end of 1984 to \$1.3 billion this year. Unemployment will also fall as a result of intervention from 278,000 in 1984 to 253,000 this year, the ministry said. — Reuter.

habitat

Dish drainer
Red, yellow
and green
£4.45

Bask clock
Six up-to-
the-minute
colours
£7.95

Fluor roller blind
its practical, jet plastic
Red, yellow, blue and
grey two sizes
£11.75
90cm x 182cm

£2.65
Bucket

Dustpan and
clip-on brush
£1.95

Sammy 1 coffee table
Lacquered to pine
Comes in three sizes
£17.50

Corinna chair
Solid beech
£16.95

Strata—simple style
in stainless steel
Knife 95p
Fork 65p
Spoon 55p

£1.95
Paper lantern
on wire frame

Side plate
£1.25

£1.60
Pack of four

£1.25
Fresco earthenware
in fresh yellow and
grey on white
Dinner plate £1.50
Cup £1.25
Salver 95p

See the complete Basics range in our new Spring Ideas catalogue 65p
Telephone 0 272 272 272 for your copy now

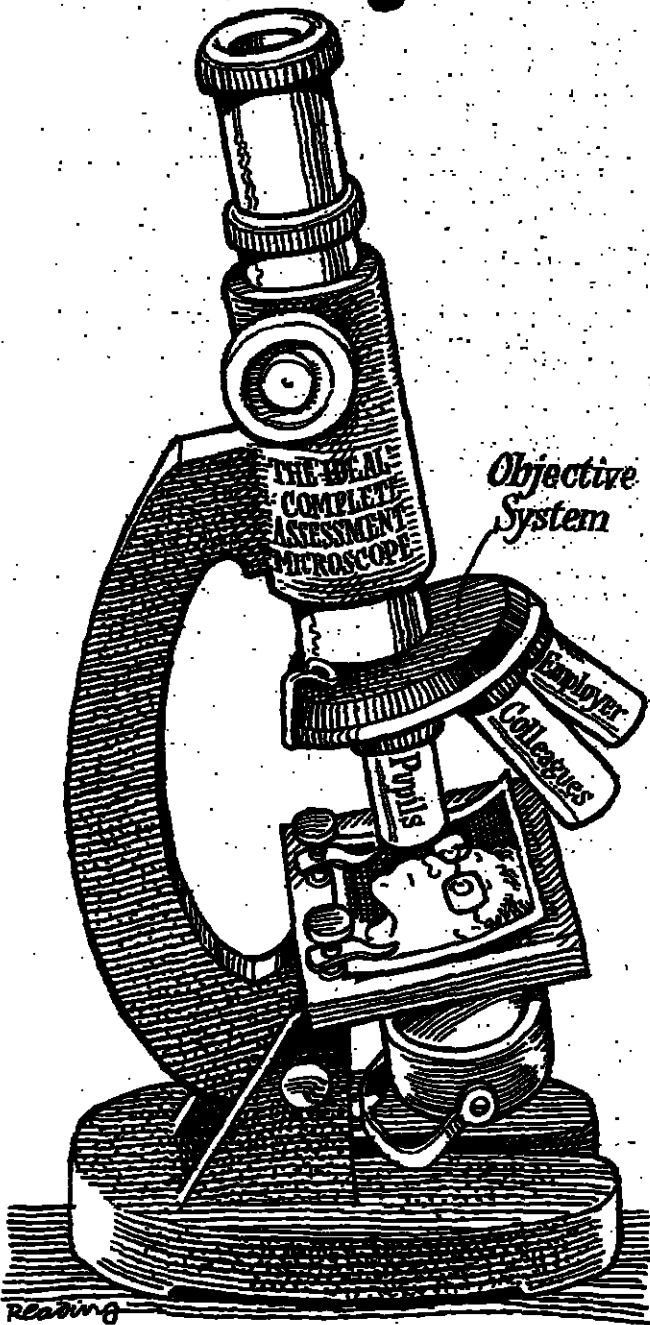
FOR THE BASICS

Good design at good prices.

هكذا من الاصل

Assessment may be fine and proper in principle, says David Griffiths, but does Sir Keith truly understand the concepts that underlie it?

The mysteries of the marking system



IT IS an amazing phenomenon that all the panjandrums of the education service — including some union leaders — assume, in spite of all the massive evidence to the contrary, that the capability to assess the performance of teachers exists. One would assume from reading the education press that all that is lacking is the assent of the teachers. This is far from the case. We do not even know the criteria upon which judgments should be based, let alone having the expertise to carry out the task.

The notion of fair and objective assessment is not necessarily threatening to the classroom teacher. If an appraisal scheme meant that we could assess our own performance more reliably, it led to a better understanding of how children learn, if we were accorded some recognition for performing a complex and difficult job, then teacher assessment would be warmly welcomed.

A few years ago a series of conference motions indicated that teachers were unhappy with a career structure where, as they saw it, the teacher was promoted out of the classroom on unspecified criteria to do jobs of questionable relevance. It was argued that it should be possible to devise careers within the classroom so that teachers could be promoted without deserting the classroom for low grade administrative tasks.

There would have to be a degree of formal assessment but this would only be acceptable if it was "fair and objective" and based on criteria which were relevant and well understood. It was also pointed out that much of the administration could be adequately done by the less competent teachers in which case it would attract less salary than more.

The major condition for the success of an appraisal scheme seems to be its acceptability to both raters and rated. As Bass and Barret (1981) put it: "It is a truism that programmes must have the support of those who use them or human ingenuity will be used to thwart them."

The message is quite clear, even (especially?) in organisations geared to profit-making an appraisal scheme cannot simply be imposed from above. The organisation that panders to the vanity of its leaders by assuming that subordinates have little real contribution to make is likely to be headed for commercial disaster.

If an acceptable appraisal scheme is to be implemented then sensible parameters must be defined by some prestigious body — HMI just might still retain sufficient credibility — leaving room for discretion at the organisational level.

Account can be taken of individual needs which, in the case cited above, seemed to centre around a desire for status for the classroom teacher, a need for less ambiguity (for instance, between declared aims and what actually occurs), a need for recognition and reward for competence, and above all a need for personal fulfilment in meeting some objectively set standards of success. Incidentally if this analysis is correct these may be crucial factors in the alleged low morale of teachers.

Clearly, only an assessment scheme which is perceived to be fair and objective can satisfy these needs. It is unlikely that the present fixation with schemes of supervisorsubordinate appraisal interviews is likely to prove productive.

Professor Handy of the London Business School warns us: "Many large organisations today have formal assessment schemes for their staff. A full report on the individual's work and potential is followed by a confidential interview with a superior. Although well-meant, the danger of these schemes in incompetent hands is that they are used to record and punish failure, including failed initiatives. The school system with its professional system of autonomy, has not yet introduced such schemes, which go with role cultures (i.e. bureaucracies). They may have been wise. This view is well supported in management literature."

If teachers are to have confidence in the appraisal process then there must be little divergence between the judgments of raters. Studies show that in fact we must expect wide discrepancies. NFER's Teaching Behaviour And Student Achievement (Rosen, 1971) suggests that we are fortunate to obtain 25 per cent agreement on stated criteria while, at best, global ratings fall to as low as 10 per cent.

Any measure of teaching effectiveness must, at some stage, relate to pupil learning — this is called criterion related validity. On its own it is insufficient, merely to measure net change. Achieving very little change among a group of fifth-year Easter leavers is much more difficult, for instance, than stimulating major learning among more docile upper streams, so the concepts or constructs associated with learning

need to be refined — this is known as construct validity. The parameters necessary for successful staff appraisal are therefore reliability and validity. Staff at all levels would need to observe video taped lessons, analyse, and discuss them. This in itself would be an important reality-facing exercise, since it would establish that there are wide discrepancies between what different teachers see as good teaching. Criteria would have to be hammered out, and even the most obtuse would find it difficult not to learn. Even a school micro can readily be programmed to produce a coefficient of reliability. Once an acceptable measure of reliability is achieved then it will be necessary to embark on the harder task of exploring validity. All this is much more difficult than making intuitive judgments but, if teacher appraisal is to be taken seriously, then reliability and validity are necessary preconditions.

Fortunately, there are signs that we may at last be coming to grips with our problems and trying to define criteria in terms of classroom relevance. The recent publication Classroom Teaching Skills is a case in point. It is to be hoped that HMI will follow suit by being prepared to be less vague and dogmatic and being prepared to publish documents which are of some operational use in the classroom. Data generated in the pursuit of validity should help them do this.

Unless we can harness the insights gained by practising classroom teachers and cooperate in trying to understand the teaching process and relate it to pupil learning, any scheme of teacher assessment will be cast into the limbo which has become the fate of so many other educational initiatives. We could begin with a little humility which in view of our near total ignorance of how children learn should not prove too difficult.

need to be refined — this is known as construct validity. The parameters necessary for successful staff appraisal are therefore reliability and validity. Staff at all levels would need to observe video taped lessons, analyse, and discuss them. This in itself would be an important reality-facing exercise, since it would establish that there are wide discrepancies between what different teachers see as good teaching. Criteria would have to be hammered out, and even the most obtuse would find it difficult not to learn. Even a school micro can readily be programmed to produce a coefficient of reliability. Once an acceptable measure of reliability is achieved then it will be necessary to embark on the harder task of exploring validity. All this is much more difficult than making intuitive judgments but, if teacher appraisal is to be taken seriously, then reliability and validity are necessary preconditions.

Fortunately, there are signs that we may at last be coming to grips with our problems and trying to define criteria in terms of classroom relevance. The recent publication Classroom Teaching Skills is a case in point. It is to be hoped that HMI will follow suit by being prepared to be less vague and dogmatic and being prepared to publish documents which are of some operational use in the classroom. Data generated in the pursuit of validity should help them do this.

Unless we can harness the insights gained by practising classroom teachers and cooperate in trying to understand the teaching process and relate it to pupil learning, any scheme of teacher assessment will be cast into the limbo which has become the fate of so many other educational initiatives. We could begin with a little humility which in view of our near total ignorance of how children learn should not prove too difficult.

Unless we can harness the insights gained by practising classroom teachers and cooperate in trying to understand the teaching process and relate it to pupil learning, any scheme of teacher assessment will be cast into the limbo which has become the fate of so many other educational initiatives. We could begin with a little humility which in view of our near total ignorance of how children learn should not prove too difficult.

Unless we can harness the insights gained by practising classroom teachers and cooperate in trying to understand the teaching process and relate it to pupil learning, any scheme of teacher assessment will be cast into the limbo which has become the fate of so many other educational initiatives. We could begin with a little humility which in view of our near total ignorance of how children learn should not prove too difficult.

Starting off on the write foot

Familiarity with the literary use of language gives children a spectacular advantage at school. Iola Smith reports

FAMILY background plays a large part in children's educational attainment, according to research undertaken at Bristol University's School of Education. Schools' emphasis on literary uses of language can cause problems for some working-class pupils who are more familiar with the oral based culture. Other children, having been introduced to books in infancy, go on to achieve high academic standards.

For example, pupils' reading success in primary school depends largely on how often parents read to them during the pre-school years. The same goes for writing. Children whose parents write often do well when writing themselves. These parents aren't prospective Tolstoy's — they just write day-to-day notes and shopping lists. The important thing is that children see them putting pen to paper. Success in reading also helps pupils become good writers.

Such is the outcome of a longitudinal study of 128 Bristol children designed to establish the effect of home influence on educational attainment. The study, funded by a £215,000 grant from the Economic and Social Research Council, began when the children were 15 months and 29 months old.

Disturbingly, Professor Gordon Wells and his team

noted that primary schools largely fail to alter the levels of achievement predicted at five. So the pre-school experience remains paramount. For example, when assessed again at 10, the high achievers read and write fluently, are competent in maths and know how to research information from text books. Significantly, these children also have "parents who are involved to a greater degree than average in reading and writing, and who spend a fair amount of time with their children in joint activity."

While literacy skills are the key to educational success, some achievements are also

influenced by pupils' personalities. Outgoing children, for example, tend to become better readers than their quieter, more withdrawn classmates.

Unlike literary applications of language, oral fluency is not related to pupils' family background. All the children surveyed are able to cope with the linguistic demands of the classroom, but some competent writers and readers are poor speakers. These, however, don't suffer academically.

The victims of the education system are the confident speakers who are below

average in reading and writing. Labelled low achievers, they find that the curriculum doesn't respond to their needs. To take account of their problems, more oral work should be included in the classroom. Tentative steps are already being made in this direction. It is anticipated that major changes, such as the new 16+ in English will have an oral content.

Gordon Wells has found that although oral language acquisition follows a common pattern, children don't develop simultaneously. Some three-year-olds, for example, speak as fluently as average

five-year-olds while others are as slow as two-year-olds. These results are currently being used by the researchers in the compilation of a Scale of Language Development. This will enable pupils' oral achievements to be accurately assessed. The Scale, which breaks language acquisition down to 16 stages in incorporating syntax, semantics and function of language, will be completed by late 1985.

Afterwards it will be used by educational psychologists, teachers engaged in developing an oral curriculum and researchers who will continue the work of the Language Project at Bristol.

Afterwards it will be used by educational psychologists, teachers engaged in developing an oral curriculum and researchers who will continue the work of the Language Project at Bristol.

Afterwards it will be used by educational psychologists, teachers engaged in developing an oral curriculum and researchers who will continue the work of the Language Project at Bristol.

When is dramatic licence dramatic untruth? John Ezard remains puzzled by one account of the Falklands war

Missing in action

IN TEN years of reporting education for the Guardian, I covered scores of schools television programmes. But not until several years after I moved to other pastures did a programme arise which dealt with a situation I knew with intimacy, and the experience has not been altogether reassuring.

A Game of Soldiers (Play Plus series, Collins Educational, £1.75), is the paperback, classroom discussion, role play and school drama script version of a three-part serial which caused a bit of a fuss when it was previewed in summer, 1983, before being screened in Thames Television's Middle English series to 250,000 young viewers. A prop of its plot is an uncontradicted belief among its three characters, who are children caught up in the 1982 Falklands conflict, that island farmers formed an "execution squad" against lost and defenceless Argentine conscripts.

There is such a thing as dramatic licence. Few Balkan patriots went on record as objecting when Bernard Shaw suggested that the "Mad" that one of their soldiers in the Balkan wars was a runaway who carried chocolates instead of bullets in his ammunition belt. And there is the matter of Shakespeare's Richard III. But Shaw wrote decades after and Shakespeare a century after the event. A Game of Soldiers was the first play about the Falklands. It was shown little more than a year afterwards, with an allegation that was more (as the programme makers confessed) entirely baseless.

I was asked to preview shortly after spending three

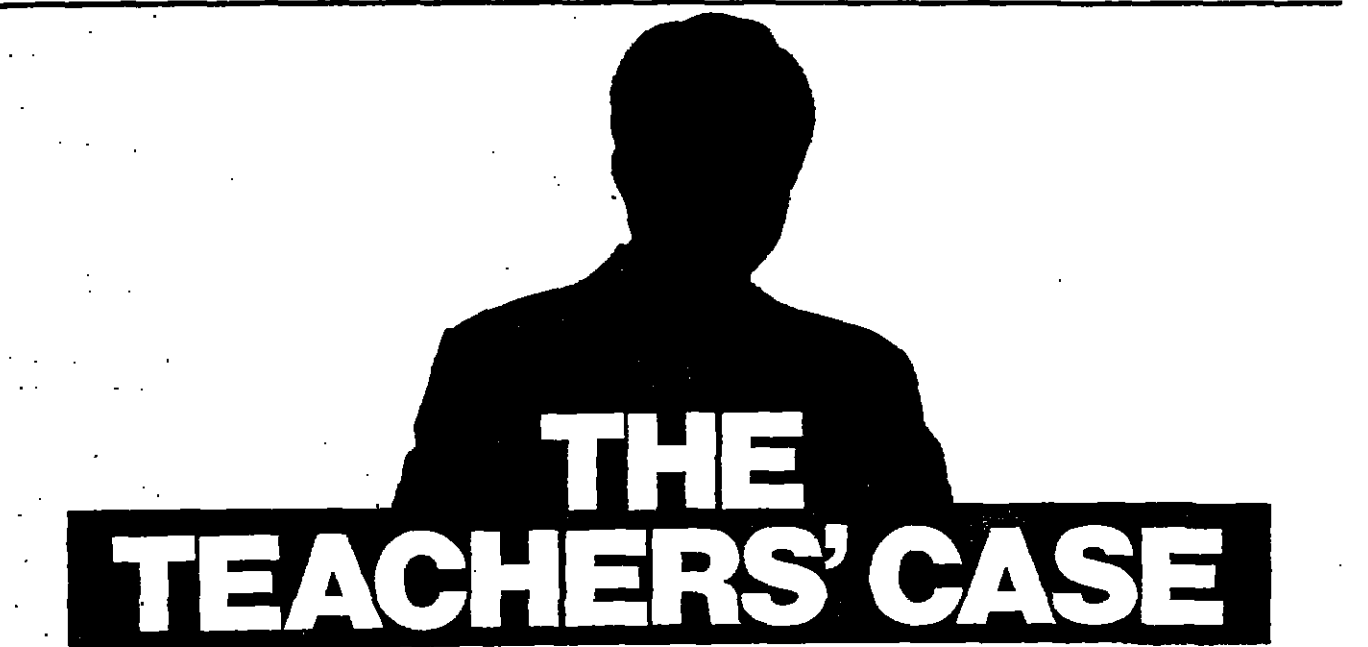
months in the Falklands for the Guardian. I covered all the funerals, Argentine as well as British, and interviewed a farming family, the Finlaysons, who — having been interned with their baby grandson in an overcrowded combat unit during the conflict — brought the child for miles through bad weather and rough country to pay their respects at the Argentine funeral at Darwin. The spectacle, in the run-up to this funeral, of poor little re-exhumed bits of people being searched for identity discs made the purpose with which the playwright, Ian Maclean, set out to convey to children "an awareness of the complexity and the sheer lack of glamour behind the surface of war." But it was also possible to put it mildly to understand why, in the event, A Game of Soldiers caused offence.

The Falklands Government and the Defence Ministry asked the Independent Broadcasting Authority to view it. The Ministry also objected to teachers' notes encouraging discussion of the Northern Ireland situation as a "war". Eventually the play, screened with a special disclaimer that it was "fictional", won a deserved nomination for a BAFTA award. It is unusual for schools television to hit trouble like this. What has been learned from the experience, now that the play has gained the dignity and permanency of print. Well, the expanded workbooks now clearly as "paranormal", (as a Teach-It paragraph suggested at the time of the controversy). In real life there was no such rumour, but dramatic licence can invent one.

The Northern Ireland reference has been cut. But so has the disclaimer. The notes contain some apt, lively ideas for psychodrama, and an evocative section on the historical role of men, women and children in war. But the book's chronology of the sovereignty dispute is decidedly biased. Also, it is framed around the central judgment: "At heart, the Falklands war was a dispute over who should have sovereignty over a group of rather barren and insignificant islands in the South Atlantic."

The islands are not barren, as anyone who has picked fresh strawberries in them knows, and there is an alternative, perfectly arguable view that they are of considerable economic as well as human significance. But let that pass. Behind this sentence is the veiled, assumption: "Only fertile, significant islands are worth having disputes over or fighting for." Now that assumption — brought out into the open — might produce a really good and fair classroom discussion. Hamlet, after all, got his soliloquy out of it ("How all occasions do inform against me...")

Most curiously of all, although this book is awash with press cuttings, there is no indication that the play itself ever made news. You might feel that if the various rumours and fictional put about by the Defence Ministry and press during the conflict are recommended as worth classroom discussion, so — at least fleetingly — is a rumour and fiction put out by a television company. But no. The great waters of television and the publishing trade will confidently over such little, local difficulties.



Jim Edwards is 30. He has a degree and a teaching qualification. He teaches Geography and Geology at a large, successful comprehensive. He earns £8004 p.a.

Suppose he had decided to work for one of the 'big five' Banks. He would probably have been paid £9000 p.a. by the time he was 27. Plus fringe benefits. Three years ago.

He could have joined one of the country's largest publishing groups. If he had, he would have started at £8585 p.a. (more than he earns now). This year his salary could easily be £10540.

He could, of course, have joined the Metropolitan Police. If he were only 18½ he would be earning £8556 p.a. right now. And with the chance of overtime.

But he's 30. And when he was younger he made a big mistake. He decided to teach.

No wonder teachers are frustrated about pay. No wonder they are in dispute with their employers.

Public support could make that dispute unnecessary. And teachers are worth your support. If you give it, the dispute can be solved.



This statement is published by the Executive Committee of the 95,000-strong Assistant Masters and Mistresses Association, 7 Northumberland Street, London WC2N 5DA. Telephone 01-930 8441

FULL-TIME TEACHING POSTS IN:

Physics	Economics	History
Computer Science	Politics / Sociology	English Literature
Maths	Accounts	

Applicants must be suitably qualified graduates with a minimum of 2 years relevant teaching experience of GCE 'A' and 'O' level Salary range: £7,500-£10,000 p.a. according to qualifications / experience. Letters of application and C.V.s should be sent to: The Principal, Lamehouse Tutors, 9 Palace Gate, London W8 5LS. Closing date for applications: 29th April 1985.

**ADMINISTRATIVE
SECRETARY/ASSISTANT**

Experienced person wanted to work in Dance College admissions. Office initiative required. Registry experience an advantage. Salary on scale £5,877-6855. Write to Janet Clark, Administrator, The Laban Centre for Movement and Dance at University of London, Goldsmith's College, New Cross, London SE14 6NW. Closing date for applications: 12 June 1985.

BARONESS WARNOCK'S Dimbleby Lecture was one-sided in at least two respects.

She tried to argue that "true" or "professional" teachers treat their pupils as "morally free" (having no "moral will"). Therefore, although teachers are entitled to improve their own moral views in matters of "private" morality (fairness and honesty were mentioned as examples), they may not do so for "public" issues such as Nuclear Armaments. In any moral issue where the arguments are complex, the freedom of the pupil to decide for himself must be respected. Therefore ILEA's attempt to impose political education was wrong, hence it that she failed to imply that compulsory religious instruction is wrong. Particularly as she must know that Sir Keith Kempster has recently refused to even consider this issue, which certainly counts for an increasing number of non-Christian parents just as much as alleged political intolerance.

She castigated striking teachers for their unreasonable desire for adequate pay. In her view teachers should instead be syllogising to the intellect of Sir Keith Joseph about the merits of a more deeply graded salary structure. In particular, she argued that head teachers should be paid at a level comparable to that of the managing director of a

small firm or an assistant secretary in the Civil Service, while new recruits could scarcely be so responsible to cadet Civil Servants. Did she not realise that comparability has been ruled out as a basis for pay negotiations?

Has she not heard that Sir Kenneth and his friends "do not have the money" whatever the arguments in favour of providing it (including hers)?

It seems sad to me that Baroness Warnock's argument, which is a defence of the democratic principle, turns out to be so loose that almost any conclusion can be drawn, yet are invariably made to yield conclusions favourable only to those in the Establishment.

T. Goodrich.
Amersham.

DAME Mary Warnock has recommended the principle of "neutrality" to teachers engaged in classroom discussions.

Presumably the same principle is to be adopted by leading establishment figures from the prestigious universities who repeat (uncritically) fashionable prejudice against the much-maligned British parents. Echoing the cry of nineteenth century educationalists who sought to put a status by denigrating parents ("...the children were born without parents") there are no good parents in Dame Mary's view.

It is not surprising that she is "indifferent" parents

who, by implication, are further described as "the prosperous" and "the dominant."

Contrary to popular mythology most children love and respect their parents. It is one of the more refined forms of modern cruelty to children to dismiss the most important figures in their lives so contemptuously. Most parents have more sense than Dame Mary's mother. They like and appreciate the skilled teaching that goes on in the majority of educational institutions and are glad to have the little attention is paid to parent-teacher relationships at secondary school level.

Margaret Coombs.
Worcester.

DAME Mary Warnock spoke of the decline in professional status in the last century and analysed philosophically the requirements of professionalism in the job. I found the clearest part of this analysis to be the comparison between teacher and social worker, the latter has to relate to his client as a victim of society and facilitate his adjustment to it, or the reducing of its effect, the teacher should approach his charges as free individuals and with real optimism, facilitating their development independently of society. In her analysis of the supposed decline in professional status of the teacher she cited a number of other professions.

Teachers are prepared to strike, government has advanced criticism of the "bad" teachers, and the "long trust" in objectivity, parents are suspicious.

It is a great shame that Dame Mary did not distinguish more clearly between "professionalism" and "professionalism." If "professionalism" means adherence to the qualities pertaining to the higher standards and values of the job, then teachers, far from eroding their professionalism, are if anything hypercritical in their enthusiasm for it. Status is another matter, something conferred by interested parties, e.g. pupils, parents, employers, government. Such status, however, yielded or not, bears little relevance to what teachers do with their pupils in the classroom, where optimism, confidence and high morale are in abundance.

—C. M. Watson, NUT,
Wroughton,
Wilts.

IT SHOULD be grateful if Baroness Warnock could cite an instance of an employed teacher held in low esteem by public and government alike, succeeding in turning itself into a self-regulating professional body, i.e. independent of government, in the daily running of its affairs and able to fix and charge its own fees?

R. D. Ashford,
London, SE 19.

Forum



Aston's hidden sacrifice

RICK ROGERS' piece on the University of Aston could have been written by a copywriter for Wolf Olin.

That Aston has survived the budget cuts and is still in good shape is not due to the lip service of a PR package nor to the far-sightedness of its Vice-Chancellor. It is due, in the main, to the large number of older staff who have taken early retirement, often at great personal expense, both financial and professional.

To denigrate these as

it still seems

I READ with interest your account of the misunderstanding which exist regarding Oxbridge entry, particularly for comprehensives north of Watford (Education Guardian, March 12).

My school which lies within that category offered 12 students for entry this year. One was offered a matriculation offer (two Grade E's) on interest alone, one was accepted through the November examination system; and the three conditional offers received were of this order: A.A.A., (2 in "S" levels); A.A.A., A.A.A., (1 in "S" level). Your view appeared to deride those schools which believed standards were "stastrophic," but on this evidence I am afraid we are one of them! Of those who would not accept the examination system several are expected to get straight A's in A level or nearly so.

We do make considerable efforts in terms of staff time much of it on a voluntary basis, to prepare students for entry. One is left to wonder about the propriety of the whole exercise. Eight of these students went to an open day organised by the Cambridge University for the year. Some four hundred visiting students were asked "How many of you are from comprehensives north of Watford?"

long way from

Watford. We were the only ones.

D. Frost.
Leeds.

MOST comprehensive schools already devote too many resources to teaching A level courses, at the expense of the majority of their pupils. The last thing any comprehensive should be asked to do, is divert resources to the one or two pupils each year who might have a chance of entering Oxbridge.

If Oxbridge dons want more students from comprehensive schools, they have to devise an admissions procedure which gives comprehensive pupils a fair chance, and which takes account of the fact that these pupils get no special preparation for Oxbridge entrance. They should not send emissaries to sixth-formers encouraging them to demand even more preferential treatment than the already privileged.

Yours faithfully,
Juliet Clifford,
Berkshire County Council
Education Committee.

THE persistence of "elitism" in charge with much, like much of the more dubious doctrine to emerge from our schools, be laid at the door of the teachers. Instructed in the traditional counterpart, is taught and learned from generation to generation, propounded for

The north

left-wing dogma than to reality.

Twenty-eight years ago, we turned up in Oxford, a mixed bag from small provincial and big country grammar schools, from Grammar Service, from direct grant and public schools, and from other universities throughout the world. We all knew the place and the country. Our teachers had taught us well. We were as good as — but no better than — the next man. We belonged. That belonging grew as we made friends (often very different from ourselves) who will remain for life.

One of my contemporaries, from a secondary modern, was visited early in his first term (as we all were) by a head and figure from the second year seeking his aid and involvement in the boys' club which students of the college ran in one of the poorer parts of the city. He was a new man as far as why the club was a better buy than all the other activities clamouring for his time, the canvasser said:

"What chance do you have to see how the other half lives." The reply was swift and direct. "That's what I came to Oxford for."

Elkan: Never! Just affiliation, in the pursuit of excellence.

Yours sincerely,
Tony Minshall.

Work hard, son, and all this state aid could be yours

I AM married with three children under five. For the last year we have been granted supplementary allowance, which includes free milk, glasses, prescriptions, dental treatment and wigs. You might be forgiven for assuming that I am a scale one teacher with just a few years' teaching experience. The truth is that I am a scale three head of department. There is a considerable irony in this situation. I am

expected to encourage academic excellence yet, although I possess Bachelor and Masters degrees, my son has been awarded free school dinners.

I can hardly be a great example to my pupils: "You should work hard at school like I did, gain good qualifications and then you may end up like me, unable to provide for your family without state help." — Yours faithfully,
David O'Neale. Lewisham.

AT THIS time of year deputies in secondary schools everywhere are concerned with the annual tasks of intricate negotiation on options, examination timetables, curriculum design, new intake, staff deployment and 1985-86 timetables.

This year our tightrope is buffeted by an unusual number of external forces, e.g. the staffing consequences of LEA budgets; TVEI; moves

Perhaps the unions might like to consider calling out all their deputy members to gain a quick response from LEAs. I certainly feel they should support the new group — I am thinking of forming — the Society for the Restoration of Deputies' Evenings and Weekends. —Yours Faithfully,
Alan Hopkins.
Workson.

restraining the often inexorable and unpredictable management policies is to distort beyond recognition what has happened in Aston. Serious newspaper coverage implies balance. Have you given up trying to be serious?

Yours faithfully,
Alan Waton.

Honorary Secretary.
Association of
University Teachers.

I HAVE just been listening to Sir Keith Joseph explaining on the radio his views on teacher assessment. Of course, he ignored the question of in-service training; he freely admitted that his proposals have nothing to do with lending teachers support; and his attitude seemed to be that we must all accept either to sink or to swim.

Then I realised where I had heard all this before. It was at the public school in which as

The fact that the vast majority of teachers are neither very good, nor very bad, but simply capable of infinite improvement was not

acknowledged by this archaic system any more than it is by the Minister.

I chose to train and left for the state sector in search of greater professionalism. Now I find the Education Secretary trying to reinstate the very philosophy of amateurism which I thought I had left behind — Yours,

**(Dr) Gill Broadbent,
Blackenhall,
Wolverhampton.**

The philosophy of the talented amateur

I HAVE just been listening to Sir Keith Joseph explaining on the radio his views on teacher assessment. Of course, he ignored the question of in-service training; he freely admitted that his proposals have nothing to do with lending teachers support; and his attitude seemed to be that we must all accept either to sink or to swim.


Then I realised where I had heard all this before. It was at the public school in which as

The fact that the vast majority of teachers are neither very good, nor very bad, but simply capable of infinite improvement was not

acknowledged by this archaic system any more than it is by the Minister.

I chose to train and left for the state sector in search of greater professionalism. Now I find the Education Secretary trying to reinstate the very philosophy of amateurism which I thought I had left behind — Yours,

**(Dr) Gill Broadbent,
Blackenhall,
Wolverhampton.**


DUBAI ALUMINIUM COMPANY LTD.
TEACHER
PHYSICS AND MATHEMATICS
Salary £16,000—£20,000 tax free

Applications are invited from male teachers aged 25—35 who are physics graduates and professionally qualified to teach. Instruction will be to U.A.E. nationals who are being prepared for the B.T.E.C. Diploma Level 1 and G.C.E. 'O' level mathematics and physics examinations. Previous and relevant teaching experience is essential and overseas experience would be an advantage.

The successful candidate will join the staff of the Company's Technical Training Centre, situated at the aluminium smelter and desalination complex in Dubai.

Dubai offers a stimulating and congenial environment for both work and leisure.

The post carries a tax free salary and a comprehensive remuneration package including free family accommodation and utilities, car allowance, health care, provident fund, assistance with children's education and paid leave passages each year.

Please write in the first instance to:

Ms Ena Williamson
Dubai Services Limited
100 Brompton Road
London SW3 1ER

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

**SELF TRAINING
CO-ORDINATOR**

YOUTH TRAINING SCHEME

Applications are invited for the above post which will be based at the MSC accredited Staff Training Centre at the Mid Kent College for Higher and Further Education. The successful candidate will be required to organise and co-ordinate a range of courses for staff engaged in MSC sponsored work throughout the County. The post will be available immediately and until the end of March 1985 in first instance, on an annually renewable contract between the Authority and the MSC.

Salary on Scale £13,686-£14,979 (Soulbury HT7)

Further details and application form available from The Principal, Mid Kent College of Higher and Further Education, Horsted, Maidstone Road, Chatham, Kent. Tel.: Medway (0634) 41001, Ext. 240 to whom completed forms should be returned by 19 April, 1985.

Interviews will be held on Thursday, 25 April, 1985.

KENT COUNTY COUNCIL

ST. CHRISTOPHER SCHOOL
Letchworth, Hertfordshire SG6 3JZ

One of the country's oldest co-educational boarding schools, that provides an informal, purposeful fast developing community for 480 children aged 2½ to 18, requires from September, 1985.

DIRECTOR OF MUSIC

A person of energy, enthusiasm and high competence is needed to take charge of music throughout the school. *St Christopher's* has a strong tradition in the creative arts and the new Director will have full support in developing the department which is housed in a most attractive modern building.

Salary related to Burnham Scale 3, DEF superannuation, and other benefits including greatly reduced fees for staff children. Possibility of single or family accommodation.

Further details from.. *Colin Reid (Head)*, to whom applications should be made as soon as possible (and by April 29th at the latest) enclosing a full c.v. and names, addresses, and telephone numbers of three referees.

UNIVERSITY OF STIRLING
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

The Stirling Department is broadly based offering undergraduate degree programmes in sociology, social anthropology and social administration as well as postgraduate diplomas in social work and housing administration, together degrees by research and in-service degrees leading to a variety of public sector agencies. The department has an established record of applied social research and the economic and social research council's social work services group (SERG) have recently decided to establish a designated research centre for social work in the department.

Applications are invited for the following posts:

CHAIR IN APPLIED SOCIAL STUDIES (SOCIAL WORK)

Applicants should hold a professional social work qualification. They should also be able to associate with and coordinate the activities and interests of the department. The successful candidate will become Director of Social Work and therefore take responsibility for social work teaching and professional development. The post will have a strong link with the social work research centre and the successful candidate will normally be appointed but work research centre staff will be especially welcome from candidates with active research experience. Salary will be within the professional range.


LECTURESHIP IN SOCIOLOGY (1)

Applicants should have an established background in industrial sociology or the sociology of work. This is a five-year appointment, with the first three years devoted to the development of a new master in business administration program (MBA) and the last two years to the development of a new management program (MBA). Starting salary will be not more than Point 7, £10,350 of the lecturer scale.

LECTURESHIP IN SOCIOLOGY (2)

Applicants should be able to contribute to one or more of the undergraduate programs in sociology, social anthropology, social administration. This is a five-year appointment, with the first three years devoted to the development of a new master in business administration program (MBA) and the last two years to the development of a new management program (MBA). Starting salary will be not more than Point 7, £10,350 of the lecturer scale.

The Lecturer Scale, £7,650 - £14,850 and is subject to increments of £1,200 per annum. Further details of all posts may be obtained from the Registrar, University of Salford, Salford, Greater Manchester, M6 6PU. For further details, contact the Registrar, University of Salford, Salford, Greater Manchester, M6 6PU. For further details, contact the Registrar, University of Salford, Salford, Greater Manchester, M6 6PU. For further details, contact the Registrar, University of Salford, Salford, Greater Manchester, M6 6PU.

 **HAMPSHIRE**
EDUCATION COMMITTEE

**Hampshire Consortium for
Art, Design
and Architecture**

Applicants are invited for two important posts within
Colleges associated with the Consortium.

1) Vice-Principal of Winchester School of Art
(Group 4) within the scale £15,366 – £16,344
Ref.: FE/WR/WSA

2) Dean of Art and Design
Southampton Institute of Higher Education
Salary scale: Head of Department 4, plus faculty allowance
Ref.: FE/TYS/1HE

Application forms and full particulars, which must be
returned by Friday 3rd May, 1985, may be obtained from
The County Education Officer, The Castle, Winchester.
Hants SO22 8UG, quoting the reference which is applicable
to the appropriate post. (Please enclose a foolscap A4 cv).

UMIST
Department of Electrical Engineering and Electronics

**GEC CHAIR IN SOLID
STATE ELECTRONICS**

Applications are invited for the Chair in Solid State Electronics in the Department of Electrical Engineering and Electronics in succession to Professor E. H. Rhoderick.

The Chair is being financed by the General Electric Company plc. Applicants should have a distinguished record of academic or industrial achievement in the field of solid-state electronic devices and

The Professor will be responsible for leading the Solid State Electronics research group, fostering links for related co-operation with other departments and encouraging external co-operation. The appointee will contribute to the leadership of the Department and the Institute.

Salary will be in the Professional range with a minimum of £18,070 per annum.

Informal inquiries may be made of Professor E. T. Power (Department of Electrical Engineering and Electronics) or of the Director, Faculty of Engineering, for details and further particulars quoting Reference REE/45 should be sent to the Registrar, Room 86, UMIST, P.O. Box 86, Manchester M60 1UD, to whom completed forms should be returned by May 17, 1985.

JESUS COLLEGE, OXFORD

HOME BURSARSHIP

The College proposes to appoint a Home Bursar, with general responsibility for the domestic administration of the College, to take up his duties in January, 1986. The post carries with it eligibility for an Official Fellowship.

Applications should be addressed to the Principal (from whom further particulars may be obtained) before 1. May.

NEW BLOOD POSTS AT SALFORD

Applications are invited for five LECTURESHIPS which have been established under the 'New Blood' scheme to encourage the appointment of younger members of the academic staff. Applicants should normally be under the age of 35 years.

LECTURESHIP IN INORGANIC CHEMISTRY

Lecturers should be active in research in the area of Synthetic Inorganic Chemistry with interest in Co-ordination Chemistry of the Transition and/or Main Group Elements. The lectureship is part of the Department of Chemistry and Applied Chemistry's current programme of expansion in synthetic chemistry and will complement the forthcoming appointment of a Chair in Inorganic Chemistry which is the result of recent additional recurrent grant given to the University by the U.G.C. Informal enquiries may be made to Professor E. Wyn-Jones, Chairman of Department (extension 641). (Ref CH/296/GDN).

LECTURESHIP IN PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY

The lectureship is intended to strengthen the Department of Chemistry and Applied Chemistry's activities in Colloid and Interface Science. Applicants should be keen to pursue research into nucleation and new phase formation and will preferably have a sound theoretical background in areas relevant to this field. Applications from suitably qualified chemists and non chemists will be equally welcome. Informal enquiries may be made to Professor E. Wyn-Jones, Chairman of Department (extension 641). (Ref CH/297/GDN).

LECTURESHIP IN ELECTRONIC MATERIALS AND DEVICES

The major interests of the Electronic Materials and Devices Group within the Department of Electronic and Electrical Engineering are concerned with the use of ion and other energetic particle and radiation beams for modifying the electrical and physical properties of materials and for composition and structural analysis of solids. The successful applicant should have research experience in these areas and will be expected to have competence in information technology and/or electronics. (Ref E/285/GDN).

LECTURESHIP IN ITALIAN LANGUAGE AND LINGUISTICS

The successful applicant will be expected to have native or near-native ability in Italian, to teach Italian language and linguistics at all levels and to engage in and supervise research in this sphere. It is hoped that the person concerned will also be prepared to become involved in the use of computers for teaching purposes and/or translation. An interest in teaching aspects of Italian XIX and XX Century history and/or institutions would be an added advantage. (Ref ML/93/GDN).

LECTURESHIP IN QUALITY AND RELIABILITY

This post in the Department of Aeronautical and Mechanical Engineering involves close association with the British Aerospace Professor. Research, to solve the problems of quality and reliability, will include the analysis of faults in development and in service of mechanical and avionics equipment, in order to relate these to their fundamental physical, chemical, electronic, software or other cause. The work entails co-operation with industry and inputs to national quality initiatives. (Ref ME/338/GDN).

Appointments will be made to these posts from 1 October 1985 or as soon as possible thereafter.

Salary within the range £7,520 to £14,925 per annum.

Further particulars and application forms are available from the Registrar, University of Salford, Salford, M5 4WT. (Tel: 061-736 5843 Ext 215) to whom completed applications should be returned by 26 April, 1985. Please quote the appropriate reference.



UNIVERSITY
SALFORD

WORKERS' EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION — LONDON DISTRICT

TUTOR/ORGANISER

(JOB SHARING)

Applications are invited for a half-time post in W.E.A. Essex to share with the present tutor/organiser. Duties include teaching, working with WEA branches and developing new work. Degree in a subject appropriate to adult education is essential.

Salary Scale (under review): of the tutor/organiser scale plus 50% of the appropriate level of London Allowance.


Present scale £6,153 x 13 to £12,099.

Placement on the scale according to age and experience.

Application forms (S.A.E. please) from the District Secretary, W.E.A. London District, 32 Tavistock Square, London WC1H 9EZ.

Closing date for applications April 30th, 1985.

HUMBERSIDE COLLEGE
of Higher Education



Faculty of Business
LECTURER IN
SENIOR LECTURER
ACCOUNTANCY
AND FINANCE

This leading College of Higher Education is seeking to fill a key vacancy in Accountancy and Finance. Teaching is at Honours degree/higher Diploma level. Research and consultancy are encouraged. There is considerable interest in the application of computer systems.

LN 87-288-212,090
LN 87-175-213,128
(bar) — 214,061

Application forms and details from:
The Personnel Office, Humberside College of Higher Education, Cottingham, Lincs. LN4 1BU

The Hatfield Polytechnic
School of Information Sciences

**Lecturer Grade IV/
Senior Lecturer in
Computer Science**

Salary £12,357 to £14,319

Applications are invited from graduates to contribute to the teaching activities of the School. Good opportunities exist for research and consultancy. Previous teaching or industrial experience would be an advantage.

The School is extremely well equipped and a substantial building programme to provide additional computer science laboratories is due for completion in April 1985.

Application forms and further details from the Staffing Officer, The Hatfield Polytechnic, P.O. Box 109, Hatfield, Herts, AL10 9AB, or telephone Hatfield 78602.

Please quote ref: 911. Closing date: 12.4.85.

UMIST

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE
Assistant Lectureship in Department
Applied Mathematics & Theoretical
Physics

Applications are invited for this post, tenable from an early date. Appointment will be for three years initially, with salary (currently £12,500 p.a.) in the range £2,980-£3,880 p.a. depending on age and previous experience. Further information, including details of the research fields, is available from the Head of the Department at 100 West Street, Cambridge CB3 9EW.

Applications including a.c.v., list of publications and names of two or three referees should reach the Secretary of the Appointments Committee of Faculty of Mathematics (15 Mill Lane, Cambridge CB2 1SB) by 15 May.

Senior Supervisor
for
**CENTRE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL
EDUCATION, GLOUCESTER.**
Commitment to environmental
enhancement and education
managerial experience and financial
ability required as soon as possible
Graduate preferred. Staff of 30
M-S-C rules apply Salary £7,280
(0452) 500479.

Department of Mathematics

CHAIR IN PURE MATHEMATICS

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for a new Chair in Pure Mathematics tenable from October 1, 1985, or as soon as possible thereafter. Candidates should have research interests in algebra or a related field such as algebraic number theory or algebraic geometry.

Salary will be in the Professorial range with a minimum of £18,070 per annum.

Requests for application forms and further particulars, quoting reference MAT723, should be sent to the Registrar, Room 88, UMIST, PO Box 88, Manchester M60 1QD, to whom completed application forms should be returned by April 30, 1985.

UNIVERSITY OF BRADFORD
MANAGEMENT CENTRE
Chair in Marketing

To co-ordinate the teaching of marketing at undergraduate, postgraduate and research levels and to ensure research leadership. Candidates should possess both academic and business experience and an outstanding record in at least one.

Further particulars including conditions of service and salary details may be obtained from the Registrar & Secretary, University of Bradford, West Yorkshire, BD7 1DP.

Informal enquiries may be made of Professor J C Higgins, Director of the Management Centre.

Closing date for receipt of applications is 24 May, 1985.

ilea Inner London Education Authority
Senior Staff Inspector for Further Education

Salary range: £22,242-£24,114 plus £1,419 London Weighting Allowance

Applications are invited for the post of senior staff inspector for further education following the retirement of Mr. R. Aldridge. The duties of this post include coordinating the work of the inspectors in the Authority's Colleges and Polytechnics and other institutions and taking oversight of the Inspectorate contribution to staff development in colleges. The person appointed will advise the Chief Inspector of 16-19 education, full curriculum to secondary inspectors in liaison with the senior staff inspector (secondary). The person appointed must have the creative and organisational abilities to take a major role in a developing sector of the education service.

District Inspector for Physical Education

Salary range: £18,930-£20,514 plus £1,419 London Weighting Allowance

The duties include inspecting and advising on all forms of physical education in establishments maintained or assisted by the Authority and assisting the staff inspector in co-ordinating the work of the physical education inspectors and the College of Physical Education. Applicants should have good professional qualifications and a wide experience of physical education in teaching and advisory work.

Inspector for Bilingual Education

Salary range: £15,210-£17,070 plus £1,419 London Weighting Allowance

The successful applicant will be responsible for advising on and supporting the implementation of bilingual education for young children. Applicants should have experience of teaching and learning in primary (nursery and infant, junior) schools; language development in young children who are using more than one language; individual and family needs in a multi-cultural society.

Inspector for Bilingual Education

Salary range: £15,210-£17,070 plus £1,419 London Weighting Allowance

The person appointed will work closely with one other specialist colleague whose remit is to be in the secondary and post-secondary schools and with inspectors for primary education and multi-ethnic/anti-racist education.

LIVERPOOL POLYTECHNIC
Department of Biology
N.E.R.C. RESEARCH STUDENTSHIP RESISTANCE RESPONSES INDUCED BY INSECTS FEEDING ON PLANTS

Applications are invited for the above studentship to be supervised by Dr. J. D. Hodkinson and Dr. D. Bishop. This interdisciplinary project should appeal to applicants from a variety of backgrounds in biology, ranging from Plant Physiology to Insect Ecology.

Adviser - English
Salary £15,792-£17,112

For this post which refers particularly to secondary education you will need to have held a post as Head of Department for English with substantial experience at senior level. A first degree in an appropriate discipline with involvement in professional contributions beyond the confines of individual schools is required.

DEVON
THE POLYTECHNIC OF CENTRAL LONDON
NEW BLOOD APPOINTMENT
LECTURER GRADE II INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY IN MARKETING

Faculty of Social Sciences and Business Studies

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHAMPTON
Department of Mathematics

Applications are invited for a 'New Blood' Lectureship in Operational Research in the Department of Mathematics.

LEADING LONDON COLLEGE LOCATED IN SOUTH KENSINGTON
Director of Secretarial Studies

with excellent teaching experience in office skills. Previous applicants please re-apply.

SCHOOL TECHNOLOGY (TWO APPOINTMENTS)
LECTURER II / SENIOR LECTURER IN SCHOOL TECHNOLOGY
£7,548 - £14,061 per annum

Required for this post which has special reference to the use of industrially based technological project work in schools.

University of Strathclyde
STRATHCLYDE BUSINESS SCHOOL

Applications are invited for the following posts:

SOCIALIST PEOPLE'S LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA
UNIVERSITY OF GARYOUNIS
Benghazi
Invites applications for posts of
ENGLISH LANGUAGE ASSISTANT PROFESSORS, LECTURERS, AND ASSISTANT LECTURERS
for the Academic Year 1985-86 (Effective September 1, 1985)

Qualifications Required
M.A. in TOEFL or Linguistics with TOEFL experience.
M.A. in English Language with several years' experience.
M.A. with course work and experience in TOEFL with B.A. in English Language.
Ph.D. in TOEFL or Linguistics with TOEFL experience.

Education Services Manager
Department of Printed Books and Manuscripts

...to manage the Education Services Section of the Museum, developing the Services in keeping with the interests and policies of the Museum, whose collections illustrate a broad range of maritime history, including technology and social history. The work includes provision of guidance and assistance for teachers and children using the Museum, the preparation of related publications and other resource material, and creative activities.

University of Birmingham
FACULTY OF SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING
NEW BLOOD LECTURESHIPS

Applications are invited for the following posts of Lecturer which have been established under the National 'New Blood' Scheme to encourage the appointment of younger members of the academic staff.

CONNAH'S QUAY, DESIDDE, CLWYD
SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT, BUSINESS & TRADE UNION STUDIES
LECTURER II IN BUSINESS STUDIES
(£7,548-£12,069)

We are a growing department with a high commitment to BTEC Higher Courses. We are seeking a lecturer with good general teaching experience in the field and a personal specialism which, though ideally may be Personnel, could be in other areas.

Posts Overseas
Jordan
Teacher of English
The British Council, Amman

Duties: to teach English as a foreign language, mainly General English, for up to 24 contact hours per week from false beginners to upper intermediate level.

Kuwait
Assistant Director of Studies (2 Posts)
Centre for English Studies, The British Council, Kuwait

Duties: responsibility for marketing British Council ESQ/ESP courses; submitting proposals for British Council ELT consultancy services. Responsibility for the implementation of marketing strategies as directed by the DTEO Manager.

Morocco
DTE Manager
The British Council, Rabat

Duties: The DTEO will be responsible to the Representative for the professional, administrative and financial management of the Direct Teaching Operation. This will involve contributing to the formulation of DTEO policy, marketing and publicity, course design, supervising staff, financial planning and control, responsibility for DT Financial Return, and teacher training.

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHAMPTON
WELLINGTON PAPERS RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP

The University invites applications from graduates with British and/or European history, for a three-year research fellowship, related to the papers of this first Duke of Wellington housed in the University Library.

University of Reading
LECTURESHIP IN MODERN OPTICS

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in the Department of Physics.

P.E./SPORTS SCIENCE GRADUATE (FEMALE)

Vacancy for Graduate Consultant in health and professional health studies. Successful candidate will have a good knowledge of exercise theory, good appearance, good personality and immediate availability for post.

Oman
2 Teachers of English
The British Council English Language Centre, Salalah

Duties: teaching English as a Foreign Language for 24 contact hours per week at all levels from absolute beginners to intermediate.

Oman
Post 1: Lecturer in Computing Post 2: Lecturer in Electrical Engineering
Oman Technical Industrial College (OTIC)

(OTIC opened in November 1984 and an eventual intake of 160 students for 'Technician' courses and 60 students for Business Studies, is envisaged. The courses are of two or three years' duration and the medium of instruction is English.)

The British Council

For further details and an application form, please write, quoting the post reference number to: Overseas Educational Appointments Department, The British Council, 90-91 Tottenham Court Road, London W1P 0DT.

LIVERPOOL INSTITUTE OF HIGHER EDUCATION (CHRIST'S AND NOTRE DAME COLLEGE)
DIVINITY AND RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

Applications are invited for the following vacancies:

LECTURER IN ACCOUNTANCY AND AUDITING
LONDON

A varied and interesting position in Company involved in providing training and technical services for firms of Chartered Accountants.

LANCASHIRE POLYTECHNIC AT PRESTON

Faculty of Business and Management School of Organisation Studies Principal Lecturer in Organisation Studies

Ref AA/199
Applicants should be suitably qualified and able to demonstrate the ability to promote and develop the research and consultancy activities of the School. As well as having a strong personal commitment to research and consultancy, applicants should have experience of initiating and managing team-based projects.

The School has interests in Organisation Behaviour, Organisation Theory, Industrial Relations and Human Resource Management. Applicants from any one of these disciplines will be welcomed.

School of Economics Lecturer II in Economics

Ref AA/200
(1 year contract)
Applicants should preferably have an honours degree in Economics or Business Studies and be able to teach in several areas of Economics.

School of Administrative Studies Lecturer II in Management Skills

Ref AA/201
Applicants should be suitably qualified in the fields of Business and/or Management, with relevant commercial experience. Preference will be given to applicants with a general management background who wish to be involved in the re-design of administrative systems.

School of Law Lecturers II in Law

Ref AA/202
(2 posts)
One post permanent, one post temporary for one year. Applications are invited for both posts from lawyers with any area of specialisation. Applicants should be graduates, preferably with a higher degree and/or a professional qualification. Professional, industrial and/or research experience will be an advantage.

School of Management Sciences Lecturer II in Marketing

Ref AA/203
To join a team developing and teaching an innovative programme of Business Information Technology at degree and higher degree level. Applicants should possess either academic qualifications or practical experience in both a business function and the application of computer-based information systems.

Lecturer II in Operations Management

Ref AA/204
(1 year contract)
To contribute to the teaching of management on a range of undergraduate and post graduate/experience courses.

Faculty of Science School of Applied Biology Post Doctoral Fellow

Ref AA/205
To study the photosynthetic mechanisms in cyanobacteria and higher plants, and their adaptation to abnormal growth conditions.

Post Doctoral Fellow in Biodeterioration

Ref AA/206
To study the microbiological nature of biofilms and the manner in which they are formed (in industrial and under laboratory conditions). Applicants should normally hold a good honours degree and a PhD in a Microbiological/Biochemical area.

School of Chemistry Post Doctoral Fellow

Ref AA/207
To work on the synthesis of O- or N-heterocyclic compounds with phosphorus containing substituents.

Research Assistant

Ref AA/208
To work (in collaboration with the Postdoctoral Fellow) on the synthesis and characterisation of polyphosphazene phosphorus containing ligands and their complexes with transition metals.

School of Physics and Astronomy Post Doctoral Fellow

Ref AA/209
Research Assistant
Ref AA/210
To carry out a programme of spectroscopic, photometric and interferometric observations using the Multi Aperture Telescope (the largest optical telescope in Britain) at the Polytechnic Observatory.

LANCASHIRE POLYTECHNIC AT PRESTON

Senior Lecturer Chemistry

The College at Moreton-in-Marsh, Glos, provides general and specialist residential training courses for senior and junior officers in the Fire Service, for certain overseas students and for industry.

The person appointed will join a multi-disciplinary teaching team which services the training and development of Fire Service Officers at supervisory, middle and senior management levels. Work will include allocating teaching duties; lecturing and preparing course materials and aids; responsibility for laboratory facilities and evaluations and analysis in relevant subject areas; preparing and marking student assessments and completing student reports.

Candidates must have a degree with 1st or 2nd class honours, or equivalent or higher qualification in Chemistry. Experience in industry and teaching/training is essential. They should normally have experience in Organic Chemistry or Biochemistry Computing and its application to training or teaching and administration.

SALARY: £12,550 - £15,790. Starting salary according to qualifications and experience.
For further details and an application form (to be returned by 25 April 1985) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants, RG21 1JB. Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants, RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 668551 (answering service operates outside office hours) Please quote ref G/584.

Fire Service College
The Civil Service is an equal opportunity employer

Post Doctoral Fellow

Ref AA/211
The project involves a study of the static and dynamic magnetic properties of fine particle systems with a view to understanding the role of interparticle interactions in magnetic recording media and magnetic fluids.

Research Assistant

Ref AA/212
To work on theoretical modelling of the dynamic properties of strongly interacting fine particle systems. The work has applications in magnetic information technology and is part of a collaborative programme with the Mathematics Department, Imperial College.

Faculty of Social Studies and Humanities School of Social Studies Lecturer II in Political Science

Ref AA/213
(One year contract commencing September, 1985.)
Applicants should be qualified to teach Public Administration, Policy Analysis and British Government.

School of Language and Humanities Lecturer II in History

Ref AA/214
(Limited term contract from 1st May, 1985, to 31st August, 1986.) To teach American History and American studies to history undergraduates.

Faculty of Technology School of Electrical and Electronic Engineering Principal Lecturer in Electronic Engineering

Ref AA/215
(2 posts)
The School offers courses at honours degree, diploma and certificate level. Courses are proposed in Information Technology and Computer Technology. Specialisms in Computer Aided Engineering and the Communications or VLSI aspects of Information Technology are particularly relevant, but applicants may offer alternative specialisms in modern electronic engineering. Recent industrial experience or study for a higher degree are desirable. Both men and women are invited to apply.

Preliminary enquiries may be made to the Head of School, Professor N. G. Burrow, Tel (0772) 22141 ext 2200.

School of Mechanical and Production Engineering Senior Lecturer/Lecturer II in Mechanical Engineering

Ref AA/217
(2 posts)
Applicants should have a sound academic background and experience in one or more of the following areas: stress analysis, dynamics of mechanical systems, materials engineering and engineering design.

Appointees will be expected to contribute to the teaching of undergraduate courses and to collaborate with industry via teaching company programmes or applied research/consultancy activity.

Informal enquiries may be made to Mr J. Tirrell, Tel (0772) 22141 ext 2117.

Computer Centre Programmer/Analysts

up to £10,000
The Computer Centre, which is responsible for the provision of computing facilities to the Polytechnic, requires 3 Programmer/Analysts.

The posts are in the:
Administrative Applications Group
Systems Software Group
User Services Group

The Centre operates a network of 4 PRIME and 2 VAX superminicomputers and experience of these systems would be an advantage.

Salary scales:
Principal Lecturer: £13,095-£14,580 (Bar) £16,467.
Senior Lecturer: £11,175-£13,128 (Bar) £14,061.
Lecturer II: £7,548-£12,089.
Post Doctoral Fellow: £7,548-£10,686.
Research Assistant: £5,405-£7,176.
Programmer/Analyst: £5,238-£10,107.

*Applicants for these posts should note that appointments will be made for a maximum period of three years.

Application forms and further details, quoting appropriate reference, obtainable from the Personnel Office, Lancashire Polytechnic, Preston PR1 2TQ, Tel (0772) 262027.

Closing date for receipt of completed applications: 26th April, 1985.

Nene College Northampton

Lecturer I in English

(Temporary Full-time Appointment)
The person appointed will replace a member of the Department who has maternity leave for the Summer and Autumn terms, 1985.

The teaching will be mainly on the BA Combined Studies Degree course, and include Shakespeare, Victorian Literature and Twentieth-century Literature.

For further details and application form send to The Dean, Faculty of Humanities and Adult Education, Nene College, Mouthon Park, Northampton NN2 7AL.

Completed application forms to be returned within 14 days of the appearance of this advertisement.

DURHAM COUNTY COUNCIL Education Department

Mathematics In-Service / Curriculum Development Organisers

Applications are invited from experienced and well qualified Teachers in the Secondary Sector to fill two posts as Mathematics In-Service / Curriculum Development Organisers. The appointments which will be for three years from September, 1985, are being established through funding from D.E.S. Education Support Grants. The Organisers will be appointed to Durham Scale III or IV consistent with their qualifications, experience and present salary. The Authority guarantees a permanent post on the secondary in one of its establishments at the end of the three year period. Further details and application forms are obtainable from the Director of Education, General Administration Section, County Hall, Durham, DLS 5UL, on receipt of a footplate stamped addressed envelope.

Closing date for receipt of applications: 19th April, 1985.

Nottinghamshire County Council

Lecturing Opportunities

Easton Hall International
Retford,
Notts.
DN22 0PR
Teacher Training
(TEFL and TESOL)

Grade 6 - £7,395 p.a.
Required for the temporary 44-day post in teaching English as a foreign language and for special purposes, the applicant will also be required to contribute to E-F's teacher training programme of courses leading to the Trinity College London Certificate in TESOL (Certificate Diploma in TESOL) and Diploma in TESOL. Familiarity with these syllabuses as well as knowledge of current teaching techniques is desirable.

Applicants should have appropriate qualifications, teaching experience in the UK and overseas as well as a proven record as a teacher. Teaching experience in ESP and research would be an asset.

For an application form and job specification write to the Director of Easton Hall International, Pleasance Road, R10, AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER.

University of Bradford

NEW BLOOD LECTURESHIP in Modern Languages

Applicants are invited from graduates who possess a degree in Languages for Special Purposes / Terminology as an additional discipline to translation. The research and teaching attached to the post are central to the research and training of the specialised professional translator. The successful candidate should be under the age of 35 and is likely to be a graduate in modern languages, preferably with qualifications in linguistics and experience as a professional translator working from at least two languages. The candidate should be able to use the computer as an aid to translation and dictionary-making.

Salary: £5,181-£8,405.
Application forms and further particulars available from the Staffing and Recruitment Section, Higher Education, Kesteven Road, Derby DE3 1GS, telephone Derby 47151.

*Applicants must have completed forms should be returned by 17th April 1985.

University of Bradford

DERBYSHIRE COLLEGE OF HIGHER EDUCATION

Postgraduate Research Assistant in Stress Analysis

Applicants are invited for the above work on stress concentration problems using numerical stress analysis techniques. Candidates should have a first class honours degree in Engineering, Mathematics or Computing. A knowledge of the finite element technique would be beneficial but is not essential.

It is anticipated that the successful candidate would be registered for a higher degree.

Salary: £5,181-£8,405.
Application forms and further particulars from the Staffing and Recruitment Section, Higher Education, Kesteven Road, Derby DE3 1GS, telephone Derby 47151.

*Applicants must have completed forms should be returned by 17th April 1985.

UNIVERSITY OF EAST ANGLIA

LECTURERS IN LAW

Applications are invited for two Lectureships in Law in the School of Law, tenable from September or October 1985. One lectureship will be established post and the other will be for a fixed term of three years. Applicants should specify which post is preferred. Initial salary will be within the range £7,520-£9,300 per annum on the scale £7,520-£14,928 per annum (under review), plus USB benefits.

Applicants must submit a curriculum vitae, including exact date of birth, together with the names and addresses of three persons to whom reference may be made, should be lodged with the Recruitment Office, University of East Anglia, Norwich NR4 7TJ (telephone 0693 59161 ext 2126) from whose further particulars may be obtained, not later than 30 April 1985. No forms of application are tested.

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHAMPTON

Department of Archaeology

Applications are invited for a New Research Assistant post in the Department of Archaeology. The successful candidate should have a broad knowledge of British Archaeology and a record of active research. It is expected that the successful candidate will be part of an on-going research programme.

Salary scale: £7,520 x 0.970 to £14,928 x 0.970 (under review). The initial salary will depend on qualifications and experience.

Further particulars may be obtained from Mr A. J. Smith, The Recruitment Office, University of Southampton, Southampton SO9 4AH, to whom applications (7 copies) should be sent not later than May 10th, 1985, quoting Ref 2142.

The Westwood High School

1. TEACHER OF DRAMA

For C.S.E., G.C.E. O & A Level courses in Performing Arts Department.

2. HEAD OF COMPUTER EDUCATION

R.M.I. Network Laboratory used for courses to A Level

3. HEAD OF LATIN & CLASSICS

For C.S.E., G.C.E. O & A Level courses

Further particulars available on receipt of letter or telephone call.

LEEDS POLYTECHNIC

School of Mechanical and Production Engineering LECTURER II IN MECHANICAL SCIENCE

Applicants should have strong academic backgrounds in Mechanical Science, particularly Materials Science and Fluid Mechanics. Teaching will be on the complete range of courses run by the School.

LECTURER II IN ADVANCED MANUFACTURING TECHNOLOGY

Applicants should have strong academic backgrounds and preferably research experience in Advanced Manufacturing Technology to support existing staff engaged in teaching and development of the B.Eng. and Masters courses in Production Engineering.

LECTURER II IN COMPUTER AIDED DESIGN AND MANUFACTURE

Applicants should have strong academic backgrounds and preferably research experience in CAD/CAM to support existing staff engaged in the teaching and development of the B.Eng. and Masters courses in Production Engineering.

School of Electrical Engineering PRINCIPAL LECTURER

(2 Posts)
Lecturer II (4 Posts)
Applicants are invited from appropriately qualified and experienced teachers to strengthen the School's teaching and research activities in Communication Systems, Computing and Electronic Engineering (including power and VLSI). The School currently offers CMAA honours degree, B.TEC, HND C and specialist continuing education courses.

School of Creative Arts and Design PRINCIPAL LECTURER IN CRAFT, DESIGN AND TECHNOLOGY

To be responsible for the current CDT courses at undergraduate, post-graduate and post-graduate levels; for formulating and implementing policy leading to the development of these courses in collaboration with other Schools of the Polytechnic; for the innovation of new courses for teachers. It will be an advantage to have a Design/Technology education and experience.

Salary Scales:
Principal Lecturer: £13,095-£14,580 (Bar) £16,467.
Lecturer II: £7,548-£12,089.
Informal discussions about any of the above posts may be had with Dr. R. E. Schofield, Head of School of Mechanical and Production Engineering, Tel: (0532) 466661.

Details from: The Services Officer, Leeds Polytechnic, Calverley Street, Leeds LS2 3HE, Tel: (0532) 462265.
Closing Date: 19th April, 1985. PLEASE ENCLOSE S.A.E.
Leeds is an Equal Opportunity Employer

The Language Centre at Yarmouk University

1. Instructor of General and Technical Translation

(from English into Arabic and vice versa)
Applicants must hold an M.A. in Translation and Linguistics with a high average from a recognised university. Applicants must also have at least four years experience in written translation, and must have native competence in one language and native-like competence in the other.

Salary: According to experience and qualifications in the range of 325-571 Jordanian Dinars per month.

2. Associate Professor or Assistant Professor

to lecture on the Theory of Translation, Applied Linguistics and Contrastive Linguistics for translation and editing purposes. Applicants must hold a Ph.D. in Applied Linguistics and Translation and must be native speakers of English with a strong command of Arabic in both spoken and written media or a native speaker of Arabic with native-like competence in English.

Experience: Associate Professor: a minimum of four years of experience in a University or high academic institution.
Assistant Professor: 8 years of experience with published research papers and a distinguished career.

Salary: According to experience and qualifications.
Assistant Professor: JD489-561 per month.
Associate Professor: JD644-730 per month.

Applications, including copies of academic and professional transcripts and recommendation letters should be sent not later than May 15th, 1985 to:
Faculty Affairs Division
Yarmouk University
Irbid, Jordan

LLYFRGELL GENEALAE THOL CYMRU THE NATIONAL LIBRARY OF WALES

ABERYSTWYTH, Dyfed SY23 3BU
Appointment of
LIBRARIAN

The present Librarian, who is the Chief Executive Officer of the National Library of Wales, will be taking up another appointment at the beginning of October 1985 and the Council now invites applications for the post.

Applicants should have appropriate qualifications and experience in library and/or academic work. They should be preferably under 55 years of age. A thorough knowledge of Welsh and English is essential.

The person appointed will be expected to enter upon his/her duties on 1st October, 1985, or later by arrangement.

Further particulars can be obtained from the President and applicants are requested to send to The President, The National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth, Dyfed SY23 3BU, by 30 April, 1985, ten copies of their application, together with the names and addresses of two referees.

RESEARCH INTO DRUG MISUSE

Two workers are required for a two year, DHSS funded, Project in Earls Court. The Project will examine the extent of drug misuse in the area and the gaps in current provision. Research experience essential. Salary £10,725 p.a.

Details and application forms from:
Joy Uings,
Nucleus,
298 Old
Brompton Road,
London SW5.
Tel. 01-373 1379.

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHAMPTON

Department of Physics
Temporary Lectureship/Teaching Fellowship

Applications are invited for the post of Temporary Lecturer/Teaching Fellow in the Department of Physics. Duties will include some lecturing, tutorial teaching and laboratory demonstrations. It is hoped that the successful applicant will have research interests in experimental solid state physics or biophysics, compatible with those existing in the Department. The starting date will be September or October, 1985, and the post will be for a period of two years.

The starting salary will be at an appropriate point towards the lower end of the lecturership scale. Further particulars may be obtained from Mr D. A. S. Copland, Staffing Department, The University, Southampton SO9 5NH, to whom applications (7 copies from U.K. applicants) should be sent not later than May 3rd, quoting Ref 2141.

OPPORTUNITIES IN THE VOLUNTARY SECTOR

The National Association of Citizens Advice Bureaux is a federation of over 900 locally based advice agencies throughout the country. Our Central Office in London provides support services for the Bureau. The Central Training department, of 11 people, provides direct training and distance learning materials for bureau personnel and co-ordinates the work of the team of 26 Area Training Officers.

We now have two opportunities for enthusiastic training professionals to make a contribution to the very progressive department.

1. TRAINING OFFICER (Field Support)

Ref.: T.1. £10,300
An established trainer in the field of interpersonal management skills, to run a number of regular central courses and to work on developmental projects. In particular a new course for the Bureau. The Central Training department, of 11 people, provides direct training and distance learning materials for bureau personnel and co-ordinates the work of the team of 26 Area Training Officers.

2. TRAINING OFFICER (Learning Resources)

Ref.: T.2 £10,900
An experienced trainer to develop our service of distance learning materials for bureau. This is a key part of our training provision and the successful candidate will be a senior post in a small team of 4 people and is vacant due to promotion within the department. Ideally we would like someone with proven skills in the design of self-study and correspondence materials, who can use their skills imaginatively in the context of advice work.

The ability to explain the complex legislation and procedures clearly is obviously essential, as is a good understanding of interpersonal skills. The postholder will need to operate sensitively as the senior member of a team which has developed good collaborative working methods.

For both posts experience in advice work and/or the voluntary sector is helpful, though not essential. Both posts carry generous leave, Luncheon Vouchers and contributory pension scheme.

For job descriptions and application forms please WRITE on a postcard, quoting appropriate reference no. to: Personnel Department, NACAB, 115-125 Pentonville Road, LONDON N1 6LZ
CLOSING DATE FOR BOTH POSTS, 26th APRIL, 1985.

All applicants considered on the basis of suitability for post, regardless of sex, race, marital status or disability.

Teachers/Technical Specialists

They're asking for you from Kumasi to Katmandu.

Voluntary Service Overseas requires teachers of EFL/ESP for posts in, among other places, Thailand, Indonesia and Egypt. We're also looking for teachers of English, modern languages, maths, science, vocational subjects (commerce, secretarial skills, home economics, woodwork, metalwork, agricultural science), specialist teachers of the handicapped and teacher trainers to work in schools and colleges throughout the world.

VSO work - being carried out by some 1,000 volunteers at this moment - has a lasting effect in combating world poverty and hunger.

And each VSO worker returns richly rewarded by the two-year experience.

Applicants should be aged between 20 and 65, without dependants and willing to accept no more than the 'local' rate of pay.

If you have the right qualities and expertise and you're free to go, please believe that you're needed urgently!

If you're unable to go, but you would like to support our work, there are still two things you can do: send a donation; become a VSO member.

(For more information, please complete and return the coupon.)

VSO VOLUNTARY SERVICE OVERSEAS

Why not?
VSO also needs...
Agricultural Scientists, Design & Technical Engineers, Health & Social Workers, Home Economics, Languages, Maths, Science & Technology, Modern Languages, Music, Physical Education, Religious Studies, Social Sciences, Teaching, Vocational Subjects, Woodwork & Metalwork.

Please send details about VSO membership to:
VSO, c/o British Council, 115-125 Pentonville Road, LONDON N1 6LZ
Tel: 01-632 0071

ile Inner London Education Authority

Deputy Principal Youth Officer

Salary Range: £17,070-£18,930
Plus £1,419 London Weighting Allowance

Following the retirement of John Townsend, the Authority wishes to appoint a suitably qualified person with relevant administrative and management experience in the Youth Service at a high level.

The ILEA Youth Service is the largest and most comprehensive in the country with a team of 70 Youth Officers, 600 full time Youth Workers, 70 Heads of Centre, and numerous part-time Youth Workers and Tutors working in a rich variety of settings with and for young people in the age range 5-21.

The person appointed will be directly responsible to the Principal Youth Officer and will have particular responsibilities in the areas of staff management and administration together with the oversight of special projects and developments and all equal opportunity matters.

The Deputy Principal Youth Officer is based at County Hall. Further information may be obtained from Mike Stevens, Principal Youth Officer, on 01-692 0071.

Application Forms together with Job Description may be obtained from the Education Officer (EO-181) Room 365 The County Hall, London SE1 7PB. Please enclose S.A.E. Closing date for return of applications is 29 April, 1985. Suitable for job share.

ILEA IS AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES EMPLOYER.

EDUCATION GUARDIAN EDUCATION GUARDIAN EDUCATION GUARDIAN EDUCATION GUARDIAN EDUCATION GUARDIAN EDUCATION GUARDIAN EDUCATION GUARDIAN EDUCATION GUARDIAN EDUCATION GUARDIAN EDUCATION GUARDIAN

TUESDAYS IN THE GUARDIAN

JONATHAN STEELE on the chances of a dialogue in El Salvador

War of words

THE chances of renewing the dialogue between El Salvador's guerrillas and the government will be a good deal brighter if President Duarte's Christian Democrats have really won the legislative elections — as he claims. But it is still unclear if the talks will become genuine negotiations.

Ruben Zamora, who led the guerrilla side at the last round of talks in November, said that a victory by Duarte would be likely to lead to an early guerrilla invitation for a third round of talks. "After November we made three proposals for a new round," he told me in an interview in Turin, where he was attending a conference of liberation movements and European peace groups. "But the government did not accept."

He accused Duarte of giving way under pressure from the extreme Right. "Mr. Zamora, himself a former Christian Democrat who once served in the government, said he and the other politicians in the reformist junta which overthrew the military regime in 1979 'made the same fundamental mistake at that time by retreating in the face of new right-wing pressure. Once you do that, they want more and more.'"

The priority now, as he sees it, is for a national forum to be created with President Duarte's acceptance. This would bring together not just the centre-left and radical left which went over to armed struggle in 1979, but small businessmen, trade unions, peasants' unions, and these elements of the private enterprise community who are prepared for real reforms. The forum would allow every group to propose the changes it would like to see in El Salvador.

The guerrillas have put forward a three-stage proposal for peace. The first calls for an agreement on humanising the war, ending the bombing of rural areas by the government and economic sabotage by the guerrillas. This should lead to a general ceasefire, followed by the setting up of a provisional government which would merge the two contending armies.

The guerrillas have changed their strategy in the countryside as a result of the massive increase in firepower by the government army and the use of troop-carrying helicopters. In the first stage of the war, huge columns of peasants used to travel with the guerrillas. Later the civilians remained settled in the zones controlled by the guerrillas to provide an economic base for the rebels. Now, with the army's increased bombing and the threat to drive people out of the countryside, the guerrillas are encouraging peasants to become "legal" — that is, to get government identity cards.

Meanwhile, the guerrillas are re-activating their support groups in the cities to take advantage of the extra political space afforded by President Duarte's advent to power and put on non-violent pressure for reform. Mr. Zamora says this may give the government the impression that it is recovering territory, but this is not the same as winning the war.

"Of course, the supply of new American weaponry changes things," Mr. Zamora said. "The issue of dispersal versus concentration varies during a war, but it doesn't change the course of the war. It's the old Vietnam mistake if the Americans think that an increase in technology can achieve victory. The war is about politics and that hasn't changed."

"The army would like us to be concentrated so they can hit us. They would like to drive us into the hills, but now they say we are coming back into the towns. It's the opposite of what they wanted."

Mr. Zamora believes the Reagan administration is still trying to win a military victory. "The Americans military advisers in El Salvador are against a dialogue between the government and us, and the State Department sees it only as a tactical method to legitimise Duarte internationally."

He points out that the main businessmen's organisation, ANEP, withdrew its tentative support for the dialogue even before the second round last November.

The question now is whether President Duarte will feel able and willing to continue with it in spite of US suspicions and opposition from ANEP and the extreme right-wing party, ARENAL, led by Major Roberto D'Aubuisson. At the opening of the dialogue, Duarte insisted that the guerrillas lay down their arms and take part in elections before any other reforms can be made.

Sunday's elections may convince him that he can go on with this hard line. He has always had what his critics call a "messianic" touch, the feeling that only he knows what is best for the country. A victory in the assembly elections could lead him to think that he can outface the guerrillas. They in turn hope that he will accept that compromise with the Left is vital, and that the far Right has had its way already for too long.

DAVID HIRST reports from Sidon on the turmoil which follows Israel's pull-out from southern Lebanon

The blood-stained legacy of an invasion

BEFORE the Israelis left Sidon, the first stage of their final pull-out from Lebanon — they were forecasting that the blood would flow when they did. The Lebanese army, moving into the vacuum that they had left behind, would be too weak, they said, to prevent the emergence of yet another zone of inter-communal conflict.

For a while it seemed that the people of Sidon were going to prove the Israelis wrong. Throughout its history, the politicians insisted, this predominantly Sunni Moslem city had been spared sectarian strife and there would be none now.

The city elders negotiated an understanding among the main military forces in the area: the Lebanese army, symbol of the sovereignty restored, the coalition of local Moslem militias, the Palestinians of Aneel Hifweh refugee camps, the largest in Lebanon, and the Phalangist Lebanese forces, who, in the aftermath of the Israeli invasion, had established a presence in the city where they never had one before.

The main danger was that the Lebanese forces, responsible for many excesses under the Israeli occupation,

would come to blows with the Moslems and Palestinians who had scores to settle.

The understanding lasted until March 18, when the situation began to deteriorate amid fears that it was leading inevitably to another Lebanese calamity: another bloodbath and mass exodus, comparable to that which followed Israeli withdrawal from the Shuf mountains in September 1983.

Then, the Druze went to war against the Lebanese militia who had entered the area in the wake of Israeli tanks. The Druze defeated them in a swift brutal campaign, marred by the massacre of hundreds of innocent civilians on both sides. Most of the Christians were driven out of their ancestral homes, leaving Walid Jumblat presiding over what amounts to a Druze camp.

If the worst comes to the worst, in and around Sidon, it is once again the Christians there are about 70,000 of them in the area evacuated by the Israelis — who will probably pay the heaviest price in the end.

Ironically, it is clearly the Christians — or rather the Lebanese forces among them — who have done most to provoke the trouble. They

did so, Sidon's Moslems believe, quite deliberately. There had been friction before March 18, but it was kept mostly under control. Suddenly, at moon that day, Lebanese Forces went over to the offensive. They began firing on army positions on the outskirts of Sidon and simultaneously stepped up their harassment of Moslems living in the villages under their control.

As a result of rapid organisation, these villages now amount to residential suburbs of the city, some of them more than a mile away from the centre. A substantial proportion of city's wealthier Moslem bourgeois have made their home there. All agreed that the Moslems were taken by surprise, for they really never believed that the Lebanese Forces would go to such lengths.

"I was down here in the municipality," said Ahmed Kalash, mayor of Sidon, "I couldn't get back home. My wife and daughters stood it for 48 hours and finally had to get out."

Within three days villages were cleansed of Moslems, said to number 80,000 or more. "They looted and robbed, insulted our women," said Dr Nazih Rizzi, deputy for Sidon. What he didn't

say — though other sources insist on it — that some women were raped: passions already running too high for responsible leaders to inflame them even more.

For Bizi and the Sunni Moslems of Sidon, are desperately trying to head off counter violence from their own people. That, in their view, is precisely what the Lebanese Forces want. It is, they believe part of a larger design, Israeli inspired, to further that process, already well advanced, of Lebanese disintegration, of the breakdown into a collection of separate geographical entities of the major religious communities of which it is composed.

Significantly, the trouble began five days after Dr Samir Geagea and the Lebanese Forces proclaimed their uprising in the Maronite Christian heartlands — against President Gemayel and the old guard Phalangist party, dealing a heavy blow to the Syria-sponsored process of national extension and political reforms which they had been trying, however reluctantly, to promote.

It came the day after a local commando of the Lebanese Forces came out in Geagea's favour. According to the Sidonese, most of the

Lebanese Forces do not even come from the area, and they do nothing without the approval of the Israelis.

They believe that no local Christian in his senses would do what the Lebanese Forces have done, because once the Israeli's withdraw, the balance of power would turn drastically against them. They are surrounded by unfriendly or frankly hostile Druzes, Sunnis and Shiites, and Palestinians. "They are fighting because they know they are protected said Dr Geagea. "But when they are no longer, Israel will say: 'Come to the south, to our border strip.'"

He and others believe that the Israelis are bent on engineering a wholesale population transfer to consolidate their "security belt" where, so far as possible, Shiites would be pushed north to make way for refugee Christians who have nowhere else to go. Frightened Christians are already leaving the Sidon area, and according to one report, some of them have been settled in the village of Khiam, right on the border with Syria.

The Sunni Muslim leaders cannot hold back their militia for ever. These already swarmed around the city, much

more in evidence than the army, now the Palestinian guerrillas are threatening to join the fray. Indeed, in Bizi's view that is precisely what the Lebanese Forces are trying to achieve and why on Friday and Saturday, they — or the Israelis in the hills behind — began a merciless artillery bombardment of the camp in which scores of children were killed and wounded.

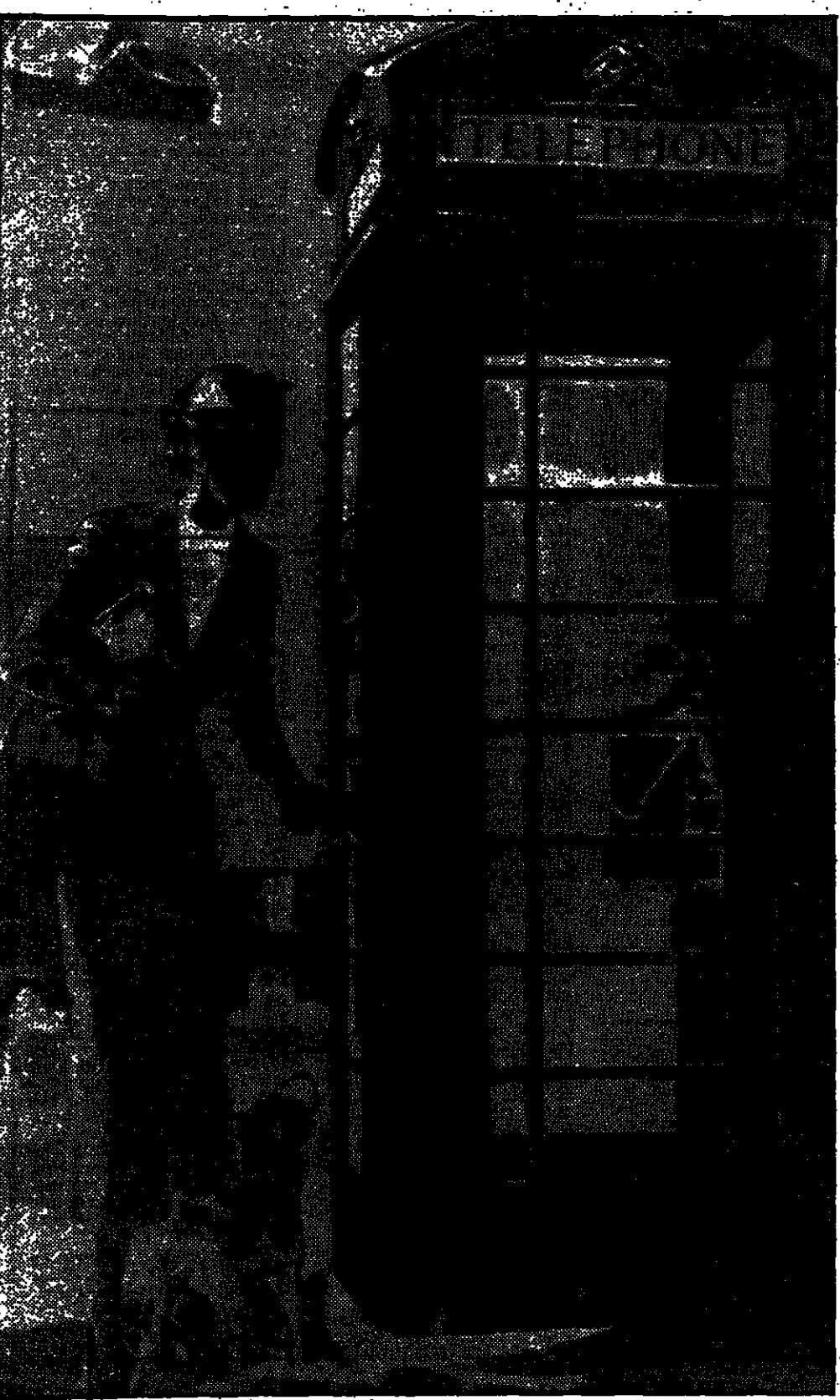
The Sidon fighting is now emerging as the most pressing of Lebanon's multiple crises and as yet another challenge to Gemayel's regime. The country's Muslim leaders, joined the Sidonese in urging him to enable the army, hopelessly ill-equipped to take control of the situation, Gemayel is reported to have assured them that "new hardware" would be sent to Sidon.

He is well aware of the stakes. His own loyalist party has also warned of the calamity facing the Christians of the area and has all but accused the Christian rebels of responsibility for it, and a provoking sectarian strife in the entire south.

But the Lebanese army has been badly discredited, and even it, it gets the impression, is doubtful that the Sidonese doubt — it may already be too late.

RICHARD BOSTON deplors British Telecom's plan to vandalise part of our national heritage

A yellow ribbon round the old phone box



Sir Giles Gilbert Scott's 'Jubilee' kiosk of 1936

COUNT your blessings. At least you're not a telephone kiosk. Glasgow's 118 kiosks were vandalised almost 14,000 times last year, which was 23 per cent up on the previous year, cost £241,000 in repairs and an estimated £720,000 in lost revenue.

Even Scotland's Edinburgh had 10,000 reported incidents of vandalism in the year. In Liverpool, 300 of the 2,195 kiosks are out of order on a given day, and each is assaulted about 16 times a year. You'd do better to be a telephone kiosk in London, in which case you would be vandalised only six times a year.

British Telecom says that in the centre of Reading the same kiosk may be attacked as many as three times a day during school holidays. The implications of this piece of information are of sociological interest, as was pointed out to me by a telephone kiosk in the other day.

School truancy rates are so high that you would assume that delinquency would be consistent throughout the year. But not so. If there's an increase during school holidays, then the delinquency must be pointed at the non-truancy goody-goodies and swots who hit the streets at the end of term.

When the telephone system started in the 1970s the Post Office was not enthusiastic. They thought it would be too expensive ever to catch on, and that anyway if you had an urgent message to communicate then your servant could always carry it for you. Nevertheless, the system proved popular enough for the first public "telephone stations" to be introduced in 1984.

With some of the early phone boxes you had to put a penny in the slot to open the door, as with a public lavatory. Others had attendants who took your money and performed the complicated business of putting a call through the operator for you.

With an eye to what would now be called "environmental impact," some boxes in rural areas had thatched roofs, and were made of logs in the manner of an Edwardian gazebo. They were very spacious too, with a table and chairs. These were removed after a policeman discovered four men inside one, having a smoke and playing cards, on a Sunday.

A pioneer attacker of telephone kiosks was Samuel Warkis, who in December

1907 caused damage to the tune of 19 shillings when the operator had refused to believe he had put his two-pence in, and would not connect him. The magistrate sympathised, saying that "these telephones frequently are very troublesome and annoying, but this didn't justify breaking the law."

Warkis was fined one shilling, with two guineas costs. In 1924, architects were invited to submit designs for a standard kiosk. The competition was won by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, the architect of the Anglican Liverpool Cathedral, Battersea Power Station, Waterloo Bridge and the Cambridge University Library. The design of what is called Kiosk No. 2 was refined in the Jubilee Kiosk (No. 6) in 1936. This is the cast-iron, press button job with which we are all so familiar, but won't be much longer if British Telecom has its wicked way.

Vandals break the doors, the windows and the cash boxes, write obscenities, tear up the telephone directories and pee on the floor. So British Telecom wants to replace Gilbert Scott's fine kiosk with one which has no windows or doors, or telephone directories, or cash boxes (money being replaced by things like phone-cards), which means all the vandals' work has been done in advance — except peeing on the floor.

British Telecom has other bright ideas. Since everyone knows that telephone kiosks are red, they're going to paint them yellow. Since for years everyone has called them telephone kiosks, boxes or booths, British Telecom has decided to call them "payphones." I don't think I like British Telecom very much.

British Telecom typography is particularly offensive, as is their language. Mr. J. Vallance, managing director of Local Communications Service, announced recently that "The new British Telecom will take a radical approach to the problems inherent in today's outdated payphone service."

How pompous can you get? Extremely, as is shown by Mr. Nick Kane, director of marketing Local Communications Service, whose contribution to English literature goes as follows: "A range of complementary designs has been developed to provide good payphone facilities in every conceivable environment."

What Mr. Vallance means by a radical approach is precisely that. They're going to pull Scott's kiosks out by the roots, which is something even the boldest vandal hasn't attempted since they weigh three-quarters of a ton and are set in concrete. The hideous yellow things that will replace them will be made not of cast-iron but stainless steel and something called anodised aluminium, which sounds horrid. This is all going to cost £35 million.

The old kiosks are being sold off at prices from £150 to £1,000 depending on their condition, and there is a tremendous demand from all over the world, in spite of the very high transport costs for such a heavy object without wheels.

I thought it would be great fun to have one. Apart from owning an original Gilbert Scott, you could make it into a shrine or you could take advantage of the greenhouse effect and grow tomatoes in it. You could make it into a Tardis. Or you could put a telephone in it, fill it with cigarette smoke, smash the window with a brick, and write obscenities on the walls and pee on the floor.

Or you could raise your voice and try to persuade British Telecom to change its yellow. Since they leave Scott's kiosks where they are, this is the policy of the Thirties Society, which has written a letter to every local authority in the country asking them to list kiosks (especially the rare No 2) for preservation.

This tactic may be working. I have tried phoning a number of local area offices (would you believe that there's someone called a Kiosk Sales Duty Officer?) and it turns out that there are very few for sale and that the waiting lists are long. This is strange, as there are about 60,000 of the traditional red kiosks in the country. Since the conversion plan is intended to be spread over ten years, you would expect roughly 6,000 a year to be up for sale, but my inquiries suggest a number which is nowhere near that.

Can it be that British Telecom is having second thoughts? They are intensely image-conscious, and they've come in for strong criticism on this issue. There is no reason why the objections of the public in general and British Telecom shareholders in particular should not force them to leave the red kiosks where they are. After all, we're no longer in 1984.

The transport workers have a different set of problems to face in October. KEITH HARPER reports

How the union could court trouble again

THE Transport and General Workers' Union current worries over ballot-rigging do not stop there. Further inquiries — including another in Bristol and in other parts of the country — are planned — and the leadership is expected to consider what steps, if any, are necessary to put right any wrongs after Easter. That could be the end of the story, except that having climbed one hurdle, the TGWU leadership could find itself facing another in the way it conducts its executive elections.

The TGWU, among the larger unions, is not the only organisation which will have to deal with the problem. But its very size and importance means that considerable attention will be focused on it later this year when it proceeds with the election. From October 1, in common with other unions, it will have to conduct elections in accordance with new guidelines set out in the Government's Trade Union Act, which does not comply with the legislation. It could land itself in trouble with the courts.

Although it is the largest union in the country with just under 1.5 million members, the TGWU is not the most militant organisation in the labour movement. Two important ballot events dominate the union. Its general secretary is elected by ballot and every two years the 39 members of the TGWU executive are elected by a ballot at the workplace. Traditionally the ballot takes place after October 1, and Mr. Moss Evans, the TGWU's general secretary, has acted to ensure that the union does not fall foul of the new legislation.

Or has he? So concerned was he to emphasise the workplace democracy of the TGWU that he personally assured Mr. Tom King, the Employment Secretary, that if the union was allowed to continue in its own way, the Government need have no fears.

Mr. King accepted the assurances. The balloting arrangements set out in the legislation go some way towards meeting the points raised by Mr. Evans. The legislation allows that in certain

circumstances a union may, in place of a postal ballot, arrange for ballot papers to be distributed to union members at their workplace, and the returned to the union by post. Every elector, moreover, must either be supplied with a ballot paper, or have one made available to him during his working hours.

These precautions could cover the election of the 29 executive members who are returned by the TGWU's 11 regions. But the same cannot be said for the remaining 14 who all represent the TGWU's trade groups and who are all indirectly elected at delegate conferences of the relevant groups.

The legislation specifically appears to rule this out. In a guide to the act, the Department of Employment says: "Every voting member of the executive must be elected directly by the union's members — this means that no executive member can be elected by, for example, conference delegates or regional committee members only."

Mr. Evans has made it clear, however, that the

union is not worried about the strictures which could place on it, although other unions are not so sanguine. According to Mr. Evans, the TGWU has taken steps to deal with the situation, but he does not want to disclose what they are. Short of overhauling the system under which the union's delegates from the docks, the public services, chemical, building and other groups elect their representative, there seems little that the TGWU can do to avoid possible conflict with the law.

But that is not all: the attention which has suddenly been focused on the union by the allegations of ballot-rigging in the general secretary's election, will make the executive elections this year more keenly contested than before. It is not an exaggeration to say that the Left maintains a dominance on the executive. It has increased since the days when Mr. Jack Jones and Mr. Frank Cousins were the general secretaries and it has meant that under Mr. Evans, the power has shifted dramatically away from the general

secretary to lay members of the executive.

The Left has assumed supremacy in the union because it has been more active and has used the TGWU's rules more effectively to promote its supporters. But the signs of a reaction against the current power block are beginning to be heard. They have come to the public's attention in the rumour over the general secretary's election, and they could produce a bitter display of political infighting in the executive elections later this year.

On this occasion, moreover, any dissatisfied members will be able to take their complaint first to the certification officer and then to the courts. The only stipulation under the legislation is that they must be a member at the time of the election. The courts can order the union to hold a fresh election, or take some other steps to put its affairs right. Normally, if the court issues a declaration, it will also make an order requiring the union to take appropriate action.

Similar expressions of dis-

may at the way the union conducted its affairs, were heard from some quarters at the time when the TGWU opted for Mr. Tony Benn as deputy leader of the Labour Party when its membership indicated a slight preference for Mr. Denis Healey. But nothing was done to change the decision. This time the cry is more audible.

It is augmented, moreover, by complaints from inside the union that the once powerful TGWU has lost much of its influence within the Labour movement by political infighting which is draining its resources.

When Mr. Evans hands over to his successor after this year's biannual conference at Bournemouth in June, he wants to leave behind him a clean bill of health. That looks impossible with the introduction of the law into the union's elections and the development of a dogfight over who wields political control. The only saviour will be the TGWU, and it is already happening.

● More is ill.

DIARY

SO how cost-conscious are the tollers with the Department of the Environment as they lob their pebbles at the GLC and metropolitan counties? Mr. Tony Banks MP, has set out to discover just this with a series of questions aimed at the very heart of operations.

Here are some answers: The six ministers will get through £2,003 of booze from their private drinks cabinet this year (£1,511 in 1979-80): even the permanent secretaries will get through nearly four times as much as two years ago. Furniture for ministers' offices cost £14,000 last year (£3,576 in 1979-80). Ministerial cars cost £184,450 last year (£92,040 in 1979-80). Official hospitality for the whole department costs less than tea and coffee this year against £83,000 in 1979-80. Sadly, the tireless Mr. Banks has been thwarted in his pursuit of the damning figures for lavatory paper, disposable cups and teabags.

ALL PRISONS have been issued with a circular concerning the procedure for recording the nationalities of prisoners, together with the codes to be used for each country. One entry, significantly or not, reads "Falkland Islands (Malvinas)": FK. And that, as they say, is official.

Sir William Wood's new job as Mr. Maxwell's personal ombudsman could take him into areas undreamed of during his long and dutiful years in the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. Suppose, for the sake of argument, he were asked to adjudicate on Sunday's report in the People concerning the sexual prowess of Andrew Ridgeley. Wham?

Mr. Ridgeley, according to the paper, went to bed with one Miss Lynn Brown, a sociology student, who later voted him "top of the hops" as a lover and was quoted — via her landlord — referring to him as a "washout... he couldn't even raise a smile." Sir William would naturally have to consider the conflicting evidence of the News of the World, in which Miss Brown vows Mr. Ridgeley "shut up at 10 for effort and 'aven for style.' It was no vast, she said, for Mr. Ridgeley to describe himself "a great lover" on the six of their six hours either.

One on, Andrew! Sir William is there to make the public gets "a real deal." You'll find the rest in Sunday's People.

TERDAY'S London did its annual 'dip of April Fools', fully including the 'dian's bingo-style' met Club with its claim to get reductions on restaurant meals. Fully, since by unhappy 'dence, the Standard' the same day to 'ance its own bingo-style' Standard scheme to 'ductions on restaurant' But the Standard' joking.

K OUT Morning d — Remember no! Yes, the tee-alone should be to get the Federation servative Students dis- by Mr John (Selwyn) r. Or try the War-ire FCS song book to Green Bottles! "450 sailors sailing on one bar and if one party-umbarge should acci-oped the General o/There'll be no allots sailing on the s they'll all be f...

cansion alone should thrown out. But out Mrs Edwina Cur-eech imploring all to put up a postil showing Mr Scargill Nazi salute? The spectively referred to any within — a catch included "Social-up the poster, she ce more. "You are re." But probably ng.

LYELL spoke yesterday in the Civil hat sort of language they for bishops, or MPs. Evansard he been told to "a...-ickers." same. use of Commons rroup, formed on-ormer Oxbridge st (Colin Moyni-Robert Rhodes nised a perverse uring in Dining of the Commons smuggling in the bridge crew and chey unsuspect-Office Minister, law (another for-plus, the Home, ad Employment? The occasion? or less Cambridge's cox. Ms Henri-ughter of Giles. Rusbridger

Various small notices and advertisements on the far left margin, including mentions of "Mary College" and "A diploma in French".

IT IS COMMON to hear white women speak of the global sisterhood of the oppressed: the universality of male dominance being a bonding link between the women of the world, regardless of their race, and if we could but overcome the mystical and cultural distances between us a united force would be formed. So do we in Britain, where the distance between black and white is much reduced, see something of that unity of purpose?

No. White women, when they consider the plight of their beleaguered sisters across the oceans, so often forget, ignore or totally misconstrue the state of black women in Britain. They draw us in, pity, sympathise with, patronise or inflame us with their ignorance. This is the result of an almost unavoidable lack of comprehension.

As one black student put it: "They cannot understand, they cannot have our experiences." White women know no more of what it is like to be black and female than black men. Though they may overflow with sympathy, awareness, empathy and the like, this does not constitute knowledge, and sympathy without comprehension turns ignorance into hypocrisy.

Much mainstream white feminism is guilty of racism by exclusion, its aim is the emancipation of women but its one means is the eradication of sexism so relegating the oppression of black women to the status of "somebody else's problem". When sexism is no more, women will not be liberated because black women will still be oppressed.

Mainstream feminism accepts the priorities of the

Though black women are united in their desire to fight oppression, they are not prepared to be eternal martyrs in the cause of global sisterhood—their first priority is racism. Chinyelu Onwurah reports

The double struggle

Black women: suffocated by patronage—picture by Roshini Kempadoo

white middle classes to the detriment of black women who are oppressed by both racism and sexism. Black women have a double struggle, they know they cannot win it on their own but are reluctant to trust their needs to white female or black male priorities.

Indeed, to many black women it seems as if they are being asked to give priority to their own oppression, to fight it piecemeal instead of struggling against the whole, to compromise long term objectives for short term gain. To some this presents no conflict, to others it is out of the question. A major fallacy in white thinking is to expect black women to speak with one voice as a uniform oppressed mass. They pick on one black woman, say "OK, so what's it like to be black?" and expect the definitive answer, as racism allows no individuality with inferior races. But, though black

women are united in their desire to fight oppression, the priorities, the tactics and the strategy all vary. Black women have differing experiences of oppression, they become aware of racism and sexism at different times and in different ways.

During childhood, racism might not be so noticeable if there are enough of you around. "Growing up in a black community, sexism is what you come across first," said Alison Licorish from London. "Our school was half black, half white, so there were always enough black kids to look after each other, and when you're a child you don't realise what's happening on TV to yourself. When you leave home, or try and get a job, then it hits you."

But if you're in a minority from the word go, it hits you earlier and your sex can help strengthen the blow. "There were only a few black kids at our school," said Christeana

Williams, a fashion designer from Reading. "So we got a lot of 'abuse'. I remember being called a 'wog' for the first time when I was really young, it hurt, but because I was a girl it hurt more. I couldn't fight back, I had no defences."

For black women who grow up to live and work in the liberal, middle class world where racism has been brushed under the carpet, or abolished by order of committee, sexism can be a greater part of their daily lives, as Angie Ngidi, a film student from St Martin's College, London, explained: "Men will still make sexist remarks in the street or on TV to yourself. When you leave home, or try and get a job, then it hits you." But if you're in a minority from the word go, it hits you earlier and your sex can help strengthen the blow. "There were only a few black kids at our school," said Christeana



"I think if black women had to choose, we'd all choose to end racism before sexism but it would be more for black men than for us because black men are just as sexist as white men. Black women have to look out for themselves."

Cheryl Turner, a receptionist from Hammersmith, agrees. "I agree with a lot of what white women say about sexism and women's rights etc. — I don't see why women should always do the washing up — when you get down to it, we're fighting white people for our rights."

And indeed, at times it does seem slightly absurd to be fighting for the right not to do the washing up when you are a woman first and foremost, your race doesn't matter, unless, of course, it is in the East End...

domestic chores, but in Britain at least, sexism threatens our level of existence, racism attacks our right to exist.

It is therefore not surprising that many black women consider racism the greater evil. Shirley Skerritt is a black woman activist and editor of a black newspaper, *Staunch*. She is very certain of her own priorities. "In the west the relationship between black men and women is distorted because of white oppression, but even if it could be proved that black men are sexist, the struggle against racism would take priority."

The white women's movement, and especially the separatist section of it, is in conflict with black women over this. As has been said before, they see their main concern as sexism, and will rarely allow other issues to compete with it. Shirley Skerritt again.

"Because of their history, black women have wider aims than white middle class women. Black women are accustomed to belonging to a broader culture. For this reason, they raise issues which are relevant to all women, but because they're being raised by blacks, white women say 'they're black issues', and put them to one side."

"I personally have never been very involved with the white women's movement. You find yourself at sixes and sevens, you're supposed to be fighting sexism, but all the while you must fight their racism. White women must accept our right to organise autonomously, and that is our interpretation of our experience which is valid."

This is not to imply that black women cannot work productively with white women. Jeanne Francis is a black woman community worker, co-opted onto the mainly white GLC Women's Committee. She says she now has no problems in working as part of a mixed group. "There is a lot of ground which needs to be covered in order to bring black and white together harmoniously, and this includes ensuring tolerance and understanding on both sides."

But for many black women tolerance and understanding are fast-running out in the absence of a relevant response. Black women are not prepared to be eternal martyrs in the cause of global sisterhood. In the end, racism is a white problem because it is a white disease. Black people may suffer the effects, but white people are the carriers of it, and sympathy and guilt expended by white women as if on a dying relative, is misplaced. They ought to look to themselves.

THE UGLY SISTER

FEMINIST undercover agents have installed a bug in the executive lavatory of a national British company to listen in on male chauvinist plotting. Before the listening device was discovered, it had beamed the following conversation to loyalist decoders working nearby.

"One... to watch... eh... Classic."
"Who scored?"
"Own goal."
"Real cracker though."
"Saw her again last night. Might go for her. If the price is right."
"Which one's that? The sporty job?"
"Small, but very fast — goes like a bomb. Light on feet, but could be a bit flashy. Good for the old image, though."
"How much?"
"3,000 snappers."
"Well, what the hell? You think there'll be a war?"
"Dollars got a lot to do with it."
"Can't see the economy can recover if they go on the way they are."
"Come on, let's go across the road. I'll get 'em."
"No, no. What's yours?"
"GT."

The feminist decoders provided the following interpretation of the enemies' intention as a basis for counteraction:

The first man, hereinafter called X, draws attention to an unidentified woman in lascivious terms, and indicates she is built on the proportions preferred as "classy" by 78.4 per cent of the male population — viz. 37.24.36.

The second man, hereinafter called Y, asks whether X or a third party unknown to him achieved sexual intercourse with the woman.

X admits to masturbating instead. Y sympathises that planned sexual assault on the woman did not take place, but comments X on the quality of his work so far.

X refers to another unidentified woman (note how both X and Y fail to define the woman in terms of personhood). From X met the previous night, he indicates he intends to sexually abuse her, if it does not cost him too much.

Y asks whether the woman, referred to could be another woman he recognises, who is a woman with outdoor interests.



X describes the woman as having underdeveloped lips, being sexually greedy, but willing to stimulate an uninvited lover for her own ends. She is not talkative. He expresses doubts as to whether she is too attractive to allow him to abuse her sexually, though his boss would be impressed if he could achieve this.

Y asks to how much sexual abuse he would wish to subject her.

X quotes 8,000 physical attacks or perverted assaults (though a minority report supports the view that X would force her into prostitution with 8,000 corporal stimulations).

Y thinks this would hurt. X disclaims responsibility. He refers to the likelihood of renewed hostilities between the sexes.

Y believes that if women can be kept in low-paid jobs, men need not fear war. X says he has no real fear that women will change the present situation.

Naked ape

Rape verdict
A WOMAN who claimed she was raped by two policemen in a cell was found guilty yesterday of wasting police time. Page 2.

The Guardian (Jill Firth, Keighley, W. Yorks.).

AROUND WITH ALLIES: Peter Allis plays golf with the wives of two famous men. BBC2 programme guide (Hilbre Jenkins, Jesmond, Newcastle upon Tyne).

Like a Cold: you have to satisfy RCE, but you won't have any military commitments while you're a student. After Sandhurst, you'll start off on £1,000 a year (£2,000 for women).

Army recruitment advertisement (Maggie Daykin, London NW1).

WITH A STROKE: A young woman with a stroke has been given the go-ahead to start a new business. The stroke was caused by a blood clot in the brain. She is now recovering well. Oxford Times property columns (W. and E. Radice, Oxford).

Yesterday we discussed the problems of obesity. Today, Susie Orbach, who made fat a feminist issue, talks to Ann Shearer

Mothers, daughters and the push-pull dynamic



Susie Orbach—picture by Garry Weaver

WHEN Susie Orbach and her friend Luise Eichenbaum sank their £500 into doing up their basement and sending out leaflets, they wondered, across the dinner table in England would want what they had to offer. Within months, they were flooded with requests for it, and nine years on, the Women's Therapy Centre they started has become a long way from its basement beginnings.

It offers group and individual therapy to women—and to men, if they are half of a couple. Its short courses help women become more assertive, develop self-help, understand the complexities of abortion and what may drive them to compulsive eating, and a whole lot more besides. Its work has been the basis of a spate of books by its originators which have gone a way to defining a feminist theory of women's psychology to put against the others which are notably not feminist at all and which, to judge by the sales, make a whole lot of sense to very many readers.

Fifi 1—or the original Fat is A Feminist Issue—has alone sold over half a million copies in the United States and here. What Do Women Want? is doing, says Susie Orbach modestly, rather well. And now there is Understanding Women, the most complete elaboration of the theory yet. "It is a terrible thing to say," she says, "that it is a success story, as that speaks to how dreadful the situation is. But we were right to draw attention to it and to try to influence therapeutic practice."

She moved to the United States from her native England in 1968 and returned with Luise Eichenbaum seven years later, both of them active in the women's movement, both involved in finding the links between the outer fact of women's oppression and their inner psychology, both used to a metropolitan circle in which therapy was not an admission of failure but a "rational, rational" and both looking to find the same sorts of consciousness and preoccupation in London. They didn't

But what they did find, as those requests for help started flooding in, was a level of anguish among women that went far beyond the divisions of class and occupation and outer situation. They met women who had been "psychiatrically abused," and felt that conventional approaches had failed them. They wanted therapy but critical of current theories and a small group of feminists who wanted to explore their perceptions in more depth. And what all these women confirmed for them was their own analysis of women's state was a valid one.

For them, then as now, the central relationship in any woman's life, the one that defines all others, is the one she has with her mother, the central issue of that relationship is dependence. Mothers want their daughters to have more than they did. But they know, too, that to "succeed" as women, they are going to have to learn to be nurturers and to put their own needs second, for that is what their mothers taught them.

So daughters grow up in a push-pull dynamic, in which they experience their mothers as unconsciously giving the contradictory injunctions to stay close but not expect

'Women look to men to mother them but remain bereft'

too much. And that is the root of their fundamental sense of insecurity. For inside them is a little girl whose need for nurture was never fully met.

"Women look to men to mother them but remain bereft. These needs for nurture do not decrease any the less for loss. This loss, which causes tremendous pain, confusion, disappointment, rage and guilt for the daughter, is buried and denied in the culture at large as well as in the 'unconscious' of the little girl." So daughters grow up to be

mothers; the push-pull dynamic starts again.

Along with it may come the depression which, as all the figures tell us, is particularly the lot of women, and which can be seen as a mourning for that needy little girl inside. There may be difficulties in relationship as women fear a repetition of that first maternal ambiguity in closeness. There may be compulsive eating as a replay of a soothing that doesn't satisfy, or anorexia as an attempt to escape by creating an entirely new person who has neither needs nor appetites.

So the essence of feminist psychotherapy is to make contact with that hungry, demanding little girl inside women, to help them see that their own needs are not the concern of themselves and shameful things they have learned to be. It is to offer women what they really want, which is loving nurture by another woman, and so finally lead them to an experience of themselves as lovable, entitled to nurture, but no longer driven by that inner and awful hunger.

Now isn't some of the therapeutic professionals that Susie Orbach meets, that nice? How fine it is, they say, to meet someone so young, so pretty and so intelligent with such a lot to say, even though she has left out the father and the penis.

She is pretty well used to being patronised by now, she says, even though her eyes still widen at the crassness of patriarchal theories. In five years' time, who knows, she may have some more to say about the father herself, just as her current work with men may lead her to more profound insights about men's psychology. But what she knows for now is that it is the relationship with their mothers to which the women works with keep coming back, and that there is a lot more work to be done on that.

There has, reckons Susie Orbach, been some shift in consciousness since that basement first opened for business. Women are beginning to feel that they ought to

be allowed into the world, and to live in satisfying relationships. But whether there is yet a fundamental change, in the sense of a deep entitlement, she doubts. "Our generation has been born into a sort of geographical fault. I do pick up a terrible despair among many women who want to be in a heterosexual relationship but find it terribly difficult to achieve — not because they are wanting too much, but because the veil has been torn away. How

The hope for the future is to involve both parents

do you achieve equal emotional exchange when half the population is raised not to relate properly?"

The hope for the future, she reckons, is to involve both parents equally in child-rearing. That way, those push-pull ties between mothers and their daughters, will be broken, and girls will be able to grow up with a reasonable expectation of nurturing from men; boys will learn a sense of themselves which does not depend on a defensive difference from their mothers, but rather on a positive identification with a nurturing father.

But she muses on the increasing number of men to be seen with their babies in the public parks, and on how pleased Joe is to see them when he is out with Lukas, and how pleased the mothers with their small children are to see Joe as well, and on how far the three of them the experience has through the first year of Lukas's life, been such a very fulfilling one. And hopelessly idealistic she believes it isn't. "Given what is happening in the restructuring of employment, shouldn't everyone get that sort of chance?"

Understanding Women by Luise Eichenbaum and Susie Orbach is published by Pelican. The Women's Therapy Centre is at Manor Gardens, London N7 6LA, Tel 01-263 8200.

Drug tests — low risk, in view of benefits for the future

LETTERS

MAY I be allowed to correct several inaccuracies of fact in the report by Polly Toynbee (March 25) on trials of new drugs in normal volunteers. The writer states that for such work, "There are no fixed guidelines..." In fact, the ABPI published in 1970, "The Report of the Committee to Investigate Medical Experiments on Staff Volunteers — the Stuart-Harris report. Ms Toynbee's report fails to mention that the majority of volunteers in such work are pharmaceutical company employees. The guidelines in this report were later extended to volunteers other than staff and they have been widely adopted by pharmaceutical companies undertaking research of this kind.

The suggested contract for volunteers contains the paragraph ("I understand that in the event of my suffering any deterioration in health or wellbeing or any harmful susceptibility or toxicity caused by my participation in the experiment I will receive appropriate compensation without regard to the question of legal liability. Arbitration is allowed for if necessary.

Furthermore, the ABPI circulated to all member companies in November 1984 an update of these guidelines extending their provisions to include reference to independent ethics committees of all proposed studies with new chemicals. It is not the case, as your report states, that drug companies have only their own ethics committees which are in no way independent and are paid by the companies.

Volunteers featured by your report, followed by an experiment not in a pharmaceutical company laboratory but in a university department where independent ethics committees are the rule, so the relevance of the point being made is, in any case obscure.

Polly Toynbee's report implies that there are no controls governing new drugs until approval is sought to market a medicine for its general use in patients. This is not so for the important long phase of testing new medicines in patients (as opposed to tests in normal volunteers) cannot begin until submission of information is made to the licensing authority and appropriate clearance obtained (clinical trial certificate or exemption).

Your report further implies that the increase of experiments in normal volunteers in this country is due to the absence of controls here and their presence abroad. This is most unlikely to be the reason since the number of studies in patients in the UK (which are controlled) and the number of novel chemicals invented and tested here

have both doubled in the past few years.

These are all indications of flourishing research to find new medicines in this country, which is not discouraged by inaccurate and alarmist reports. Inevitably, some risk attaches to such endeavours, but it is evident that this is of an extremely low order, especially in view of the tremendous benefits given, and offered for the future, by medicines. — Yours faithfully, E. S. Seall, Director, Medical & Scientific Affairs, The Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry, 12 Whitehall, London SW1.

I FEEL I must point out to Polly Toynbee that Philip Jones may have had "one nurse in attendance," but he will have had one nurse with him constantly for 24 hours a day as is the norm for an ICU whether the patient is in isolation or not. On general wards — including acute medical and surgical wards — a ratio of three or even two nurses to 30 patients is often the case; obviously patient needs and nursing requirements are different in the two areas, but "only one nurse" will be able to give infinitely better nursing care when the only has one patient, than when she has 10 or 15 to look after. Chris Harris, Ossett Heath, Essex.



The 'new man' phenomenon

I WAS very interested to read Carol Lee's article on the 'new man' (March 28), one of several on the subject I've seen recently.

I don't think the 'new man' exists. Like those chat show 'celebrities' who are celebrated only for appearing on chat shows, I think he exists only in certain newspapers and magazines. Having said that, I think he's an interesting phenomenon.

My belief is that the 'new man' has very little to do with the supposedly changing nature of men but a great deal to do with the changing

needs and expectations of a section of women. Those women, perhaps, who a few years ago might have written off men altogether as incapable of sensitive, mature relationships but who now want, need, or at least believe it possible, that such a 'new' open and caring man can exist.

It seems to me significant that all the articles on this subject I've read have been in women's magazines or the women's pages of newspapers. I've not heard one male discussing the 'new man' phenomenon!

I don't want to enter the debate as to whether men are really changing. But I would make the point that it's

become as meaningless to talk generally about 'men' in this age as it was at least — as it is to talk generally of the 'working class' as a monolithic group, when it's composed of different interests, groups, black and white, employed and unemployed, the young and the old, those in the inner cities and those in the new towns, etc and, perhaps most important — men and women!

Likewise, it seems to me true that there are some men who have learned from the women's movement and gained in self-awareness. But there are others, probably many more, whose deep fear of women, now contested and exposed by women themselves, takes on ever uglier and more dangerous forms. Witness the ever more cynical sexism of the tabloids, the ever-increasing violence against women in the streets. Geoff Parker, London SE1.

What about the antelope?

AS a lifelong student of pseudology, I appreciate Angela Spurling's comments on antelope in her letter (March 26). How the antelope feels about his slayed hide as a "powerful artistic image" is quite another matter. — Yours faithfully, Eddy Arnold, London NW5.

SPECIAL RECIPE EXTRA SPECIAL TASTE.

Six rich, delicious chocolate bars. Yet fewer calories and sweetened with Fructose. Ideal for Diabetics. You're better off with Special Recipe chocolate.

Special Recipe MILK CHOCOLATE.

From Chemists.

DESK £75

Desk for computer, mini-office or study. Plus storage from cubes to wardrobe, shelving, trestles, etc. Mail-order catalogues or visit our CubeStore 28 Pembroke Rd W8 0T-984 6076 (also Shik & Notts).

سكنا من المصنوع

Japan 6.150

FINANCIAL GUARDIAN

The Stock Exchange can't cry 'foul' because it is being beaten at its own game



NOTEBOOK
Edited by
Hamish McRae

THE STOCK Exchange letter to the Department of Trade and Industry in effect admits that its hold on British securities trading has weakened to a point where it no

longer has an effective monopoly.

Robert Fleming has demonstrated that it is possible, despite the exchange's natural advantages, for an outside firm to pick off a key sector of British equity trading—provided of course that the outsider is good enough. It is really an extraordinary achievement, demonstrating again that some of the best things come from the periphery.

Robert Fleming is the most recent member of the Accepting Houses Committee and has always been outside the coterie of City merchant bankers. It was for its fund management and corporate finance. It is, by the way, a second significant first for the group. Fleming's, invested high interest checking accounts, run through Fleming, a place which has had the honour of being imitated by the rest of the pack.

What Fleming has done is to pick off a sector of electri-

cal shares and trade in this outside the exchange. It has by all accounts been spectacularly successful at picking up volume, though at a price. It is trading even at a "trading level" but after overheads are applied would be losing money. It feels that it is worth this for the experience, and feels that the exchange should not be worried by this. Besides, it wants to become a member of the exchange and, while the exchange makes it possible to do so.

As the exchange has always maintained, it has no legal monopoly on share trading. It merely relies on the natural advantage of its central marketplace and the fact that the jobbers can trade for nominal stamp duty. This tax advantage appeared a sufficient buttress to the exchange ahead of "big bang".

The Bank of England has been known to be concerned for some time that stamp duty might be lifted before the exchange had introduced

its new rules. Had this happened, the Bank believed, the exchange might be faced with business slipping away.

As it turned out, Fleming has managed to scratch along despite the handicap of paying stamp duty. (The theory was that if you could not trade at a nominal stamp duty, you could not run a trading position.) When stamp duty comes off, it will be in profit.

So far, the exchange is only faced with one significant breach of its dam. But the success of Fleming is likely to be limited. Others have expressed a desire to trade in British securities and will surely do so. It would be very odd if the Government, committed to increased competition in securities trading, were to try to bolster a monopoly which will go in a matter of months anyway.

But the breach, and the extraordinarily hostile reaction of the exchange, evidenced in its letter to the

department, raises important questions.

If a smallish merchant bank can garner a large chunk of securities trading without exchange membership and despite a tax disadvantage, are the banks wise to have spent so much money on buying existing Stock Exchange members? Surely not.

Can the exchange (and the Bank of England) reasonably expect the new gilt market to be within the exchange? In the other two centres of the golden triangle, New York and Tokyo, bonds are generally traded outside the formal exchanges.

Finally, since the new bargain reporting system of the exchange is not yet ready, could not the exchange find some interim way of policing its members and so advance "big bang"?

Parent wanted

WHAT happens to former USM superstars? Some gra-

nate to full listings; some slide back to a less glamorous rating; and a few go spectacularly bust. Oecomics, once one of the highest-rated black companies of the USM, got its full listing in 1983. Now it is reversing this whole process by becoming the first public company to put itself voluntarily up for sale.

At present about 51 per cent of the firm is owned by the two founders, Bob Aird and Nigel Allen. So they have the final say on who should buy their company. The rest of the shares are split roughly evenly between institutional holders and private individuals. The company is making increased profits, though at a slightly muted rate, but it does very much need a lot more capital if it is to grow as rapidly as the founders would like.

The normal options facing a proprietorially-controlled firm might be to raise more money from the institutions,

or to accept the capital limitations and go for slower growth. A wholly private company might have sold out to a big brother, but not one that had already got a USM quote.

The founders, however, decided a few months ago—looking at the projections from the various divisional managers—that they really needed a lot more money than could comfortably be raised. After much heart-searching, they decided it was better to subjugate themselves to a larger parent than to stand still. They sought what most other firms abhor: a takeover.

But of course if you are choosing to be taken over (and have voting control) the normal relationships in a takeover are turned on their head. Warburg and, interestingly, Goldman Sachs in New York, were retained to arrange the sale. The two investment banks have a range of 20-plus possible suitors,

few of which conform to all the four principles that had been set out: compatibility of products; financial muscle; track record on diversification; and animal instinct.

Thus Oecomics does not want to become part of some GEC-style group where it feels its own business aims and management style would not fit. Rather it would like to join more of a BAT conglomerate, where it would get the freedom to do what it wants to do and be given the cash to do it.

Oecomics' argument is that it needs a partner with a long-term view. The time horizon of most conglomerates, and indeed the market, is, it believes, too short for successful inter-advance ment. It is a much more Japanese attitude to investment that it is seeking, or at least that would be its argument.

So Oecomics becomes an interesting test case: will it be US or British conglomerates (or even Japanese) that seize this opportunity?

Britain and US consider 'import targets' plan

Trade pressure on Japan

By John Hooper

Trade Correspondent
Britain and the United States are actively considering the idea of imposing "import targets" on Japan in an effort to force the Japanese to open their market to foreign goods and services. There are mounting fears that Japan's huge surplus could spark off a trade war with the United States that could spread to the entire international community.

Highly-placed government sources said that under the proposed system the Americans or Europeans or both would fix a percentage by which Japan's imports would have to grow during a set period. If, by the end of that period, Japan had failed to reach the target set for her trading partners would take retaliatory measures.

One potential counter-measure is the re-opening of the

case which was brought against Japan by the EEC nations in 1983. The case was brought under an article of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade which allows members to seek redress if they feel that their rights under the GATT are being prejudiced by the actions of other member states. It was effectively shelved last year when the Japanese succeeded in having it referred to a Trade Expansion Committee within the GATT secretariat.

The public hearings which a re-opening of the case would entail would be deeply humiliating for the Japanese.

The British and Americans differ on how an "import targets" system might be implemented. The Americans would like targets for a limited number of products or industries whereas the British prefer an across-the-board ap-

proach since it would be difficult, if not impossible, to get the Common Market countries to agree on a list of products or areas.

Nevertheless there is growing agreement that it is one of the few workable answers to a problem that has defeated all attempts at solution and Britain is expected to sound out her Community partners on it in the next few weeks. The latest crisis came to a head last week when the US Senate passed a unanimous, although non-binding, resolution to restrict Japanese imports if the Japanese did not take steps to free trade.

Following the vote, President Reagan despatched two envoys to Tokyo to talk to the Prime Minister, Mr. Yasuhiro Nakasone. The two officials, who left Japan yesterday, will now report to Mr

Reagan and to members of the cabinet and Congress. The Presidential spokesman said yesterday that Mr. Nakasone had said officials to do their best to meet American demands for access and suggested a campaign to encourage the Japanese to buy more foreign goods.

Much of the problem derives from consumer resistance in Japan to imports and the related reluctance of the big trading houses to buy from abroad.

What the Americans are really after, however, is a share of the telecommunications market made available yesterday by the privatisation of Nippon Telegraph and Telephone. But the problems they face were highlighted by the financial newspaper Nihon Keizai which reported that



Premier Nakasone

Japanese telecommunications firms were preparing to sabotage any undertakings the government might give.

Call for tougher bank audits

By Peter Rodgers

CITY EDITOR
THE POST-mortem on the collapse of Johnson Matthey Bankers has provoked two of the major accountancy bodies to propose a new formal relationship between auditors and the Bank of England.

At the same time Barclays chairman, Sir Timothy Bevan, attacked the way the JMB rescue had been handled, saying it would have been better if the tab had been picked up by the parent company. Johnson Matthey PLC "so that Johnson Matthey shareholders took virtually the whole burden."

He said, in his annual report that it was however right that JMB should be rescued, and consoled himself with the view that the arrangement now worked out under which a group of banks including Barclays and the Bank of England share £150 million of indemnities against JMB losses "gave some chance of making a profit on the sale of JMB to offset the support given now."

The accountants' proposals are made in a memorandum to the committee reviewing the banking supervision system, set up by the Chancellor with Mr. Robin Leigh-Pemberton, governor of the Bank of England, in the chair.

Among the proposals are special reports by bank auditors for the Bank of England, including annual and quarterly returns to the supervisory returns that banks have to make to the authorities.

The English and Welsh chartered accountants and the Scottish chartered accountants have agreed in their memorandum that the Bank of England's investigatory powers should be extended and it should also be given powers to sack incompetent professional advisers, including auditors of banks.

The accountants are strongly critical of the accountancy expertise of the Bank of England's supervisory department, which is only one or three qualified accountants and relies on courses of a week or two for the rest of its 80-plus professional staff.

The Bank of England has also been pushing for more direct help from auditors of the banks it is charged with supervising. At present the auditors have no responsibility or legal duty to help the Bank of England. Their ultimate deterrent, the ability to qualify a company's accounts, is almost unusable with a caveat that any public application of the accounts would lead to a run on the bank concerned.

There has been a search for a halfway house in which auditors could exchange information with the Bank of England with the agreement of their client banks.

The accountants say, "We should have no objection to legislative or equivalent requirements under which the auditor would be required to discuss his client's affairs with the supervisory authority provided that, as a corollary, the supervisory authority disclose relevant information to the auditor."

Penguin to take over 500 best-sellers

By Andrew Cornelius

More than 500 titles by best selling authors including Dick Francis, James Herriot, Raymond Chandler, Craig Thomas and Spike Milligan are to be taken over by Penguin in a major shake-up of the British book publishing industry.

Penguin, which sells nearly 50 million books worldwide each year, is buying Michael Joseph, Hamish Hamilton, Sphere Books and book packaging and distribution companies with assets of £11.5 million from International Thomson Organisation.

The companies represent the biggest part of Thomson Books, which will in future concentrate on publishing, education and professional interest books, including the James reference books.

Mr. James Evans, chief executive and managing director of International Thomson, said that Thomson had decided to concentrate in these areas "and it was logical therefore for us to find a name for our prestigious trade imprints."

Penguin, which is part of the information and entertainment division of S. Pearson & Son, publishers of the Financial Times and owners of Longman Group, was delighted with the deal.

Mr. Peter Mayer, Penguin's chief executive, said that Penguin intended to preserve the original publishing identities of the publishing houses. He stressed that there would be no redundancies among the 400 staff involved in the takeover and that the individual publishing houses would continue to operate from their existing offices. Mr. Francis Bennett, who currently runs the companies involved for Thomson, will move to Penguin.

No details of the takeover



Peter Mayer

terms were released by Penguin or Thomson.

For Penguin the deal marks the continuation of its policy of diversifying into hardback book publishing. Penguin recently bought the rights to the Beatrix Potter children's books and with the latest acquisition becomes a major force in both paperback and hardback book publishing. In 1983 Penguin made profits of £9 million on turnover of £72 million. The results for 1984 will be published with Pearson's results tomorrow.

Michael Joseph has publishing rights for authors which include James Baldwin, James Herriot, Dick Francis, Spike Milligan and Max Hastings. Hamish Hamilton has rights for William Boyd, Raymond Chandler and several famous children's authors. Sphere Books is one of the top world publishing houses in the world and publishes books by Craig Thomas, John Masters and Danielle Steele. Rainbird is a long established book packager, developing and selling finished copies of books to publishers.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Grants restored

IN RESPONSE to protests from a number of chambers of commerce and other interested bodies, the British Overseas Trade Board announced yesterday that it was changing its plans for cuts in services. The cuts were forced on the board by government spending cuts in the public expenditure white paper at the end of last year.

The board had planned to stop travel grants to firms taking part in trade missions to countries they had visited once or twice before. Under the new plans, firms on their first three visits will be eligible for grants at 10 per cent of the present level and companies on a fourth visit will qualify for half that rate.

DEE Corporation has extended its offer for Booker McConnell despite the extremely low level of acceptance. Just 5.3 per cent of the company's shareholders accepted the offer which is extended until April 19. Booker's managing director, Mr. Jonathan Taylor, said the result clearly demonstrated the verdict on Dee's totally inadequate bid.

BRITISH Airways and British Caledonian are joining with the British Airports Authority and several smaller independent airlines to press the Government for early implementation of the Eyre report on UK airports, involving huge expansion of Stansted and more development at Heathrow.

READHEADS, the Tyneside ship repair yard taken over after the collapse of a goit-alone venture by workers, will soon be back in business with a £4 million contract. Tyne Dock Engineering, the new owners of Readheads, is to yard at South Shields, is to convert two former stern trawlers into standby safety vessels for the offshore industry.

VICKERS, the Rolls-Royce and marine engineering group, is paying £205,000 to former directors in compensation for loss of office. This compares with £50,000 a year ago. The latest accounts show that the highest paid director now gets £131,000 against £50,500 last year.

THE RECOMMENDED bid by Ford main dealer C. D. Bramall for Manor National Group has hit a snag. While group Rover has approved the deal, Ford's continuing authorisation depended on the requirements for the enlarged group which cannot be met under the bid. The £2.3 million bid. The original bid has been withdrawn, and the shares of Manor suspended.

Swiss hit back by baulking BL deal

From Iain Guest

in Geneva

British Leyland may be on the point of losing a multi-million pound contract to equip a Swiss Army with 600 Land-Rovers in retaliation against a recent decision by Britain to buy Brazilian instead of Swiss planes for the RAF.

According to Swiss commentators, the contract with British Leyland would have been worth at least 40 million Swiss francs, with a lot more to come since the Swiss Army is considering replacing well over 4,000 smaller vehicles.

Mr. Jean-Pascal Delamuraz, the Swiss federal Defence Minister, said last week that the decision on the Land-Rover had been postponed until 1987, and that the bidding would start again from scratch. The main competitor is a vehicle produced by the Austrian company, Steyr-Puch.

Mr. Delamuraz said the Swiss Army would be conducting trials to see whether the two rival models were able to conform to strict anti-pollution measures which are expected to be introduced in 1988.

The contract with Leyland was on the point of being signed when the news came through that the British Government would not be buying Swiss Pilatus PC9 trainers. Instead, the decision was taken to purchase Brazilian Tucano aircraft to be produced under licence by Shorts of Belfast.

According to reports from Britain, the Swiss bid was lower than that put in by Shorts. This caused much consternation in the Swiss press and parliament, where the about-turn was put down to the desire to bring jobs to Belfast, and also to reward the Brazilian government for its neutral stand during the Falklands war.

Two influential members of the Swiss parliamentary commission which advises on arms purchases said last week that they would recommend against buying the Land-Rover. One complained that over the last 10 years Switzerland had spent 4 billion francs on military hardware from Britain, while British purchases from Switzerland had come to less than 50 million francs.

Governor blames 'irrational' dollar for high interest rates

By Peter Rodgers

The rise in interest rates this year has been "substantially exaggerated" because of the situation on the foreign exchange market, where the dollar's strength against all currencies has been "irrational," the governor of the Bank of England, Mr. Robin Leigh-Pemberton, said last night.

He suggested there might be some resilience in the dollar, which was still relatively healthy and strong against other currencies.

But he hinted that if there were a sudden collapse in the dollar, then central bank governors would try to persuade their governments to reduce their own interest rates as an alternative to a rise in dollar interest rates, which would otherwise be necessary to attract funds to the US.

Mr. Leigh-Pemberton said

central bank governors in the main countries were likely to be "disappointed if they were unable to respond promptly in these circumstances. The US authorities might be tempted to raise their interest rates as a defensive move."

Mr. Leigh-Pemberton called this "a reality we have got to face. We are alert to the problem."

Asked whether there was a danger of an irrational rise of the pound, Mr. Leigh-Pemberton said: "If the dollar were to collapse in a way which would be very much more than happen — very rapidly — it must be assumed that to a degree the pound would rise against the dollar."

This would affect the competitive position of British companies in the US. The pound would lead to a disproportionate reaction from

other currencies, and the difficulty was to know which would be affected most, or least.

The governor said there was a great feeling that the main rise would be in the German mark. He added: "It may be that the pound will strengthen disproportionately; it may not. This is one of the reasons for anxiety about an inordinate fall in the pound on the foreign exchanges."

Reduced interest rates and monetary laxness, or a substantial balance of payments deficit, could be used to cope with a too sharp rise in the pound which affected competitiveness but "neither of these would be a particularly helpful way to set about the problem."

Mr. Leigh-Pemberton firmly backed the Chancellor's budget policy and said he was hopeful that the monetary targets for the year about to end would be reached.

Oecomics puts itself up for auction

By David Simpson

Oecomics Group, one of the first Unlisted Securities Market high-flyers, broke a new barrier yesterday when it revealed that it is putting itself up for public auction.

Oecomics has appointed two financial advisers, the UK merchant bank, S. G. Warburg, and the US brokers, Hambrecht & Co. and a purchaser. The two sets of advisers are setting out with a potential 10-year corporate plan for Oecomics and a list of over 20 groups which might be willing, and desirable, buyers.

While the group founder and chairman, Mr. Bob Aird, is insistent that the decision to look for an outside buyer was taken independently of any other factors, the unexpected success of a recently acquired subsidiary has put unplanned strain on Oecomics' financial resources.

A year ago, it bought Comap, a geographical offshore survey company, on a deferred payment basis. The Comap owners were to be paid in Oecomics shares in three years' time on the basis of the company's average earnings over the period.

At the time, it was thought that Comap might earn £200,000 a year, but its first year under the Oecomics banner, it has made possibly three times as much.

Oecomics has agreed with the Comap vendors that they be issued with new shares in the group equal to 15 per cent of its equity, plus a £4.2 million payment in cash — worth in all about £11 million. On current Comap earnings, Oecomics will have been obliged to pay the company's founders at least £20 million in new shares in three years' time, under the existing acquisition formula.

In the financial year which ended last weekend, Oecomics is believed to have recorded a small advance on its previous year's pre-tax profit of £3.2 million.

The decision by the board to seek a buyer, although Mr. Aird is adamant that Oecomics will remain profitable and healthy even if a suitable merger is not achieved, knocked Oecomics share price.

After an initial rise from 140p to 165p, the group's share slid to 115p, at which price Oecomics is valued at £35.6 million.

Queens Moat to raise £25m

By Andrew Cornelius

Queens Moat Houses, one of the biggest provincial hotel groups in the UK, is raising £25 million from shareholders to help reduce borrowings after ten years of frenetic growth.

The cash-call is the fourth time the group has called on shareholders to provide funds in the last three years. The one-for-seven offer of convertible redeemable preference shares on a one-for-seven basis raised borrowings from £51.1 million to £26.1 million and paved the way for the group's next phase of growth.

Queens Moat has grown from a tiny operator with ten hotels in the provinces and profits of £100,000 in 1976 to one of the biggest hotel groups in the country with 59 provincial properties and pretax profits of £6.5 million in 1984.

Mr. Martin Marcus, joint managing director, said that Queens Moat is not raising funds for a major takeover. But he said that the group is always looking at "two or three" possible acquisitions.

Banks urge more funds for IMF

From Alex Brummer

in Washington

The international commercial banks yesterday urged an expansion of resources for the International Monetary Fund and World Bank.

In a letter to the chairman of the IMF's Interim Committee, Mr. H. O. Rudolph, the banks warned that by the end of 1985 significant borrowers with exhausted some two-thirds of their access to IMF resources under conditional facilities.

The plea from the Washing-

ton-based Institute of International Finance, a group of some 200 of the world's leading commercial banks, comes in the run-up to the April 17 meeting of the IMF Interim Committee at which debtor and creditor countries will face each other in a free-ranging discussion for the first time since the debt crisis blew up in the summer of 1982.

In the meeting of the Interim Committee, the banks have particular importance because of the cut-off in IMF loans to two of the largest debtor countries, Brazil and Argentina. Negotiations in Brazil have been slowed by the government

changeover and international monetary sources say it may take until July to reach an accommodation with Argentina.


The banks are plainly concerned about the burden of new finance which they are being asked to provide as part of the rescue operations for the major debtor countries. They say that their share of the debt has risen to 70 per cent against 60 per cent before the debt crisis arose.

Over the 1983-84 period the commercial banks say they lent some \$25 billion of new money to the major debtor countries — a higher figure

than generally believed. This compares with their new loans of up to \$40 billion before the serious debt problems in Mexico and other developing countries emerged.

While the banks are in broad measure in agreement with the IMF's case-by-case approach to the debt crisis, they argue strongly that interest should be treated as a "current payment." Like insurance and freight charges, in debt packages, "it would be dangerous to single out interest payments," the bankers argue when the repayment on principal and debt happens to be larger than the inflow of capital in any one year.

As well as urging more multilateral resources through the World Bank and IMF, the commercial bankers also urge a greater role for official, government-to-government, credit. They argue that the export credit agencies may have become too open in their lending to developing countries — more which has in effect increased the exposure of the commercial banks.



The Royal Bank of Scotland Base Rate

The Royal Bank of Scotland plc announces that with effect from close of business on 1 April 1985 its Base Rate for lending is being decreased from 13½ per cent per annum to 13 per cent per annum

Seeds of long-range thinking sealed in a tropical foundation



ALTERNATIVES

Harford Thomas

TO MAKE a point, bury it for 100 years — by no means a silly idea. It was done at Kew Gardens ten days ago when a "time capsule" was sealed into the foundations of the new tropical conservatory. The capsule contains nine varieties of seeds and five books, to be dug up again in 2085.

Just a publisher's publicity gimmick, some will say, and promotion for Kew Gardens, and to help along the World Wildlife Plants Campaign. Well, yes, but there is a lot more to it.

For one thing, it is a rare instance of genuinely long-range thinking. In 1985, there is a real and growing risk that the global stock of plant life will suffer serious irreversible and possibly disastrous damage in the next 100 years. Governments can rarely be persuaded to think beyond the next election or the next five-year plan.

So the seeds chosen are strains of rice, legumes, and wildflowers of special genetic interest, some of which are already threatened. They could be of real value to our great-grandchildren.

The books have been chosen to show how much we

know in 1985 of the way the world is going. They will provide for our descendants a remarkably comprehensive view of the balance of folly and wisdom in the late 20th century. A hundred years on with hindsight they will be able to assess our foresight.

The chosen books are, as yet, little known, or little read. There is the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) World Conservation Strategy report, and the UK follow-up called "The Conservation and Development Programme for the United Kingdom". The IUCN's Plant Red Data Book then lists threatened species. There are two recent UK publications directed to the general reader: Green Inheritance, by Anthony Huxley, and The Gaia Atlas of Planet Management, edited by Norman Myers.

These books have several things in common. They are examples of publishing with a purpose over and above making money out of it. They are crusading books which sound the alarm, they assemble the data to justify the call to action. They call for a shift in attitudes which would re-direct most political priorities.

The two general reader books are of exceptional quality and authority. Anthony Huxley is in the Huxley family line, a notable biologist and a notable householder. Norman Myers is in the World Wildlife Fund's international plants conservation campaign. Norman Myers is well-known for a series of books on tropical forests and threatened species, and is a frequent contributor in the Guardian.

Some of the reviews these two books have received so far have been, one might say without exaggeration, ecstatic. John Carey, writing about Green Inheritance in the Sunday Times, says some of Huxley's shattering facts about loss of plant species

(in earlier times perhaps one in a thousand years, in 1980 at least one a day).

By 1990 it could be one an hour. He winds up with these words: "If this were a rational world, it would certainly be a bestseller — though, of course, if this were a rational world the tragedy it chronicles would never have happened."

The Gaia Atlas of Planet Management has been reviewed in the March 21 New Scientist by Eric Ashby. Lord Ashby is about as eminent an elder statesman in the environmental sciences as you can find. He starts off with his conclusions:

"Read this book. Don't just read it: buy it. It costs no more than a bottle of whisky or a couple of bottles of sherry, or two seals in a theatre. If you have teenagers or students in the house, get them to look at the illustrations. If you are a teacher, present a copy to the school library. If you dabble in politics, ask your MP or congressman to read the book. If you lend your copy, make sure you get it back."

With all of which I agree. Now let me try to explain not only what this book is about but how it has been put together, and why it is called what it is.

The title is unhelpful in one sense and precise in another. Gaia is the earth goddess who sprang from Chaos and caused multiple mayhem in her time. Lately she has been adopted as the patron saint of the environmental movement, though not every general reader knows that.

She gets into the title of this book partly because it is the creation of Gaia Books, a small firm set up three years ago to specialise in the environmental field. Gaia Books was given this name by its founder Joss Pearson be-

cause she had been greatly influenced by a book called Gaia: A New Look at Life on Earth, by Professor James Lovelock, a medical scientist and FRS.

The central idea of this Atlas of Planet Management is to diagnose the present state of the planet and to prescribe how it should be managed so that the self-sustained balance of life systems can be maintained.

That, in effect, means taking everything into the argument. It is an attempt, within the covers of one book, to see the planet whole. You break down the barriers between academic disciplines, applying a new, holistic perspective which sees each sector of human activity and each sector of the natural environment interacting with the rest.

The permutations would seem to be limitless. To attempt such a book called for a pioneering new approach. It could not be a one-author job, nor a variation on the encyclopaedia method which separates out component parts each into its own slot.

It has to be an experiment in collective authorship. Sixty contributors collaborated, with Norman Myers as general editor writing the larger part of the text, and bringing together information and ideas from more than 60 organisations. The design team created graphic maps and illustrations to support the text and the statistical summaries for each of 250 pages. The impact of this linkage of text and graphics is terrific. Lord Ashby found it stunning.

The text, which runs alongside the atlas graphics, is split into seven sections, covering land, ocean, elements, evolution, humankind, civilisation and management. It is an assembling of the argument and evidence for a new planetary ethic.

I imagine that for most readers some of it will be familiar, but its impact derives from a consistent view of the whole world predicament, and for that reason it is stretching even for those to whom it is not all new.

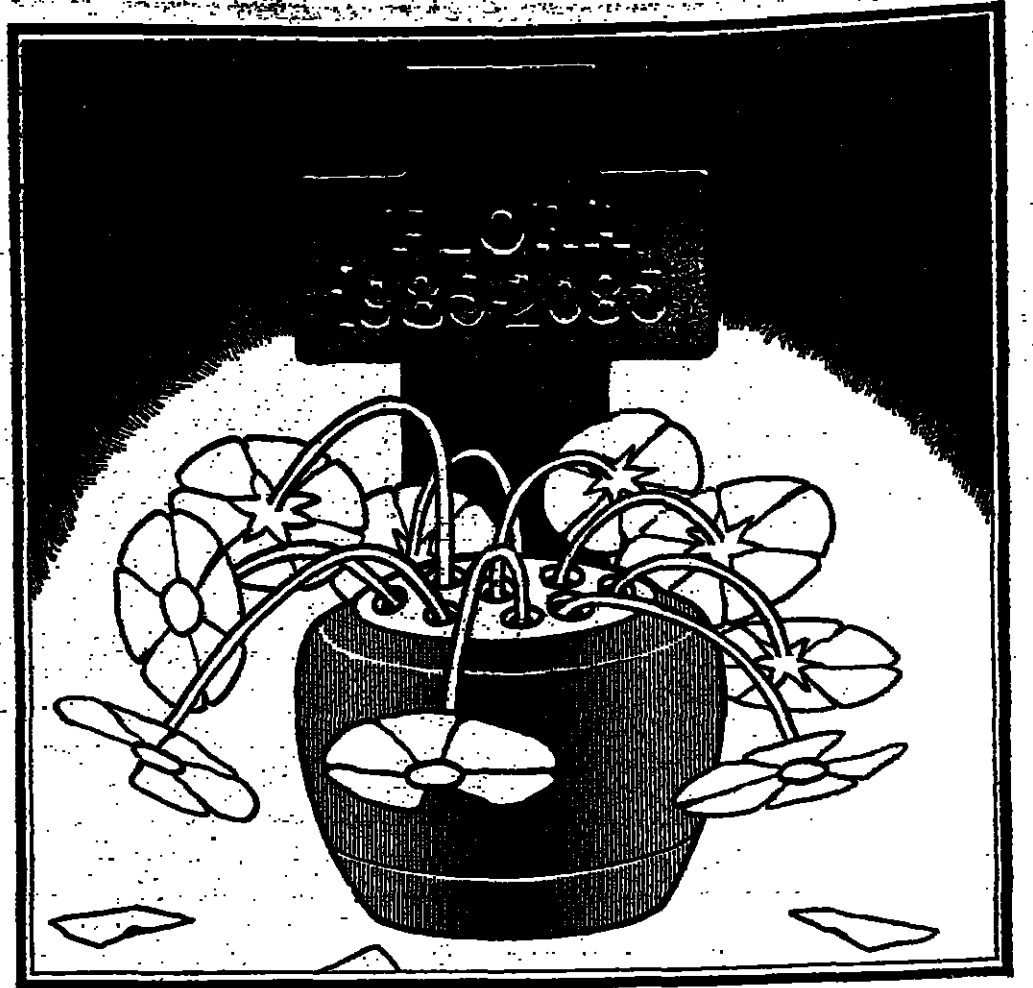
I have gone into the method of presentation at some length because it seems to me that this experiment establishes the potential and perhaps the necessity for multi-author collaboration in writing on planetary conservation and use of resources.

In these books and reports and others like them there is an underlying thought which runs through them all. The disasters, actual and imminent, of the late twentieth century can all be seen as case histories in mismanagement of the planet's limited resources.

But there is an untapped potential in wise resource management to meet all human needs, providing the ecological limits to sustainable economic growth are recognised. Beyond these limits the planetary life support system begins to break down. In some parts of the world there are warning signs that this is already happening.

If there are still people around in the year 2085 curious enough to dig up the Kew Gardens time capsule, it will be because the new understanding of the human habitat has prevailed and brought the planet under new management.

The Green Inheritance, by Anthony Huxley, Collins, £2.95. The Gaia Atlas of Planet Management, edited by Norman Myers, Pan Books, £7.95. The Conservation and Development Programme for the UK, two volumes at £14.95 each, and a short summary and discussion volume at £7.95 are published by Kogan Page.



Drawing by Peter Clarke

A host of golden rules for the country wanderer



CONSUMER COLUMN

Rosemary Collins

NEXT WEEKEND marks the start of the rambling and picnicking season for the majority of urban people who cling to their city homes during the winter months.

This year the Countryside Commission has issued its first definitive guide to consumers' rights on other people's land. Described as an Access Charter, it also contains warnings about the need for good behaviour, especially on farmland.

The National Farmers' Union has given the Charter slightly grudging approval, but reiterates its plea for a rationalisation of the present footpath system. Sir Richard Butler, the NFU president, says that he would like to see a system "which better serves the needs of both work and leisure interests."

The Ramblers' Association remains rootedly opposed to any redesign of the footpath map. The Countryside Commission's Charter makes several worthwhile points. Trespassers, for instance, cannot usually be prosecuted since trespass is almost always a civil, not a criminal offence. They can in most cases only be sued by a landowner, although if a landowner or his tenant asks you to leave his land, you are legally obliged to do so.

Trespassers must not be injured deliberately or threatened. A landowner who waves a firearm at a tres-

passer in a threatening manner is committing a criminal offence.

Walkers who find public footpaths obstructed have every right, the Charter says, to remove enough of the obstruction to enable them to pass. They are also allowed to walk across growing crops if there have been planted across the route of a public path. It is easy to see why farmers dislike people exercising their rights in this way, and why the whole subject of footpaths raises passions in those who ramble and those over whose land they do so.

The way to check whether a footpath has legal existence, the Charter advises, is to look at the local definitive map, which is held by the county council and is drawn down to a scale of less than 1:25,000, or 2½ inches to the mile. The fact that a right of way is shown on a definitive map is conclusive proof of its existence in law, but it is still possible for a right of way to be lost, and have been omitted from the definitive map.

The definitive map can also occasionally be wrong about the status of a path, showing it as a footpath when it has subsequently been proved to be a bridleway, for instance. The NFU points to a case in Bedfordshire where a claim to the existence of a bridleway was resisted by the farmer who owned the land, until the local ramblers' group produced as witness a 90-year-old man who remembered seeing horses going along it when he was a boy, and this was sufficient for it to be redesignated.

The union estimates that it can take a year of negotiation and investigation to get a footpath diverted, and that the cost to the farmer can be as much as £5,000. County councils usually ask the applicant, often the farmer, to pay the £1,000 costs to advertise planned diversions and inform all interested parties. The rest goes in legal and other professional fees, because proposed diversions are almost always fiercely contested, and often finally rejected.

Big changes in field structure over the past 30 years have caused many of the apparent anomalies in footpath

routes, as old field boundaries have disappeared and trees have been felled.

The Countryside Commission has launched its Access initiative to comply with its statutory duty under the Wildlife and Countryside Act. The NFU tried unsuccessfully in discussions with the Commission to persuade the Commission to delegate this duty to local authorities, and is fearful that the publicity accompanying the Charter will bring a bigger than usual flood of urban visitors to their fields this year.

But anyone who reads the Commission's Charter booklet will find that their rights are still strictly limited. The public is not automatically allowed to go on common land, for instance, unless it is owned by the National Trust or a local authority. Other common land is privately owned, with traditional grazing and other rights belonging to it only to certain designated "commoners".

Canals and towpaths are often privately owned, with no public right access. So are river banks and national parks, which in spite of their name are usually privately owned, farmed or forested or used in some other way. In general landowners are prevented by law from keeping bulls in fields crossed by rights of way, but the countryside consumer should always be wary, because there are important exceptions. Bulls under 11 months old and bulls not belonging to one of seven recognised dairy breeds can still roam on public footpaths provided that they are accompanied by cows and heifers.

Dog owners need to exercise particular care. The owner of a dog "being at large", which means not under close control, in a field containing sheep, is committing an offence even if the dog does not stray from a public footpath. "Close control" has never been properly defined, but the Countryside Commission advises that its only absolutely safe interpretation is "on a lead".

* Out in the Country, available free from the Countryside Commission Publications Despatch Department, 19-23 Albert Road, Manchester M19 2EQ.

BARCLAYS 1984

Record profits in a difficult year.

Extracts from the address by the Chairman, Sir Timothy Bevan, in the Report and Accounts.

1984 was a difficult year for the banking industry and our pre-tax profit of £655m—18 per cent up on 1983—while it was a record, was not as much as we had hoped to achieve.

The good trading results continue to be affected by the provision for bad and doubtful debts. Specific and general provisions at home continue to be high. Sovereign risk figures compare favourably with our main international banking competitors.

Our capital position has improved and the prospective rights issue should provide a further £507m.

Help for Industry

1984 saw a rise in the number of business failures despite the fact that it was the fourth year of the economic upturn that began in the Spring of 1981.

The increase in the failure rate is now slowing down; but the loss of jobs caused by the high level of failures, although partially offset by the growing number of new businesses, is a sign that the problems of industry have still to be overcome. Profitability has risen from the low level of recent years, but further progress has to be made if industry is to generate the new products and the sustained surge in investment that are needed to transform the upturn into a full recovery. The rise in employment in the service trades among the self employed is encouraging, but unemployment overall has still to fall. The effect of the shake out since 1980, particularly in manufacturing industry, is still being felt, especially in smaller businesses.

We have given exceptional help to keep firms going through the recession, often beyond the traditional limits of prudent banking; inevitably, some of these risks prove bad, but it is right that we should do all we reasonably can to help them

through difficult times and back to health and vigour. This must be good for employment and the economy.

Competition and Service

Competition in the High Street grows fiercer by the year, especially in the struggle for a share of private deposits.

Our chief weapon in the competition battle must be the quality of our service. To this end we have continued to modify our branch network, with more of our offices concentrating their efforts, some on the corporate market and some on the personal customer.

This is a process which will take some years to complete, but in the meantime we are mounting an ambitious programme to improve our service generally, building on the success of our Personal Bankers Scheme and on Saturday morning opening—and I notice our competitors are now following this example which we set some three years ago.

Turning to the reorganisation of your Bank, in 1984 the necessary legislation received Parliamentary approval and the new unified Bank came into operation on the 1st January 1985. It is early days yet, but our short experience is encouraging.

Timothy Bevan

Sir Timothy Bevan, Chairman, Barclays PLC, 1st March 1985.

The Barclays Report and Accounts gives a comprehensive review of the Group's activities in the UK and around the world. To obtain a copy, just send this coupon to the address below:

Name _____
Address _____

Post Code _____



Post to The Secretary, Barclays PLC, 54 Lombard Street, EC3P 3AH.

REGISTERED OFFICE: 54 LOMBARD STREET, LONDON EC3P 3AH. REG. NO. 48399.

ALBRIGHT & WILSON 1984 RESULTS

	1984	1983
Sales	569.4	570.2
Trading profit	41.4	41.3
Capital expenditure	35.0	24.5
Net capital employed (end of year)	267.2	223.9
Return on capital (average)	16.9%	17.9%
Number of employees (end of year)	6,300	6,300

These figures relate to the Group managed by Albright & Wilson, including companies owned directly by Tenneco.

- Following the disposal of three businesses in 1983, sales of continuing operations on a comparable basis increased in 1984 by 12% and profits increased by 14%.
- UK profits were slightly lower mainly because of the higher cost of key raw materials. Exports from the UK were £115 million, a new peak for A&W—35% of sales by UK operations.
- Overseas subsidiaries increased their sales and profits and accounted for 75% of Group profit before interest and tax.
- Tenneco Organics, part of Resins & Organics Division, gained The Queen's Award for Export Achievement.

- Capital expenditure increased in the UK and overseas, with 60% of total expenditure overseas. The main emphasis was on modernising and expanding phosphate and detergent plants in the UK, and sodium chlorate and phosphoric plants in Canada.
- There were significant developments by our associated companies in S.E. Asia. A new factory was opened for sodium tripolyphosphate in Thailand and a phosphoric acid plant was commissioned in the Philippines.
- Rationalisation moves begun in 1983 were completed, with the closure of the Stratford (London) factory and transfer of main production units to Oldbury.

Copies of the Review of the Year may be obtained from Corporate Public Relations Department at the address given below.

ALBRIGHT & WILSON LTD Building on Quality
1 Knightsbridge Green, London SW1X 7QD.

TENNECO Albright & Wilson is a Tenneco company

صكنا من الاموال

BBC-1

- 6.00 am Ceefax AM. 6.50 Breakfast Time. 9.20 Battle of the Planets. 9.40 The Monkees. 10.50 Don't You. 11.10 The 15th Century. 10.50 Cartoon Double Bill. 11.50 Bonanza. 11.50 Wildlife on One. Flower from the Flames. Ceefax sub-titles. 12.15 pm The Gospel According to St John. 12.30 News after Noon. 12.57 Regional News. 1.0 Pebble Mill at One. 1.45 Pigeon Street. 2.0 Blizard's Wizard Woodwork. 2.25 Film: This Island Earth. 1955 SF with Jeff Morrow. Faith Domergue. 3.53 Regional News (except London and Scotland). 3.55 Caterpillar Trail. 4.10 Dastardly and Muttley. 4.15 Heathcliff and Marmaduke. 4.35 The Kids of Degrassi Street. 5.0 John Craven's Newsround. 5.10 Who Sir? M Sir? Ceefax sub-titles. 5.35 Dr. Kildare.
- 6.0 NEWS: Weather News.
- 6.35 REGIONAL NEWS MAGAZINES.
- 7.0 EASTENDERS. Ceefax sub-titles.
- 7.30 BLANKETY BLANK. Last of the series and it's a repeat, which is surely adding insult to injury.
- 8.0 THE DAY THE UNIVERSE CHANGED. 3. Point of View. The discovery of linear perspective in the 15th century is the latest of James Burke's Mind-Blowing Moments in History, with our pop-up presenter explaining how the Florentines really flipped when they first found out that the world wasn't flat. Ceefax sub-titles.
- 8.50 POINTS OF VIEW. With Barry Took.
- 9.0 PARTY POLITICAL BROADCAST by the Labour Party.
- 9.10 NEWS: Weather News.
- 9.35 MIAMI VICE. No Exit. Don Johnson, Philip Michael Thomas as the Florida cops.
- 10.25 FILM 85. Barry Norman with the movie latest, including reviews of the kibbutz drama Not Quite Jerusalem and the horror compilation Terror in the Isles.
- 10.55 LOOSE ENDS. Tim Brooke-Taylor hosts another round of the quiz for London and South-east viewers; see below for regional variations.
- 11.25 THE 20TH CENTURY REMEMBERED. By Barbara Castle. In the first of four conversations with Donald MacCormick, the Labour Party's elder stateswoman recalls her Northern upbringing, and the people and events that were to set her on the road to a career in politics.
- 11.55 THE GOSPEL ACCORDING TO ST JOHN. 12.15 Close.

WALES: 6.55-6.57 am Wales Today. 6.57-7.00 am The Sunday Morning. 10.55-11.00 am The Sunday Morning. 11.00-11.10 am The Sunday Morning. 11.10-11.20 am The Sunday Morning. 11.20-11.30 am The Sunday Morning. 11.30-11.40 am The Sunday Morning. 11.40-11.50 am The Sunday Morning. 11.50-12.00 am The Sunday Morning.

SCOTLAND: 6.55-6.57 am Scotland Today. 6.57-7.00 am The Sunday Morning. 10.55-11.00 am The Sunday Morning. 11.00-11.10 am The Sunday Morning. 11.10-11.20 am The Sunday Morning. 11.20-11.30 am The Sunday Morning. 11.30-11.40 am The Sunday Morning. 11.40-11.50 am The Sunday Morning. 11.50-12.00 am The Sunday Morning.

NORTHERN IRELAND: 6.55-6.57 am Northern Ireland Today. 6.57-7.00 am The Sunday Morning. 10.55-11.00 am The Sunday Morning. 11.00-11.10 am The Sunday Morning. 11.10-11.20 am The Sunday Morning. 11.20-11.30 am The Sunday Morning. 11.30-11.40 am The Sunday Morning. 11.40-11.50 am The Sunday Morning. 11.50-12.00 am The Sunday Morning.

ENGLAND: 6.55-6.57 am England Today. 6.57-7.00 am The Sunday Morning. 10.55-11.00 am The Sunday Morning. 11.00-11.10 am The Sunday Morning. 11.10-11.20 am The Sunday Morning. 11.20-11.30 am The Sunday Morning. 11.30-11.40 am The Sunday Morning. 11.40-11.50 am The Sunday Morning. 11.50-12.00 am The Sunday Morning.

Wales: 6.55-6.57 am Wales Today. 6.57-7.00 am The Sunday Morning. 10.55-11.00 am The Sunday Morning. 11.00-11.10 am The Sunday Morning. 11.10-11.20 am The Sunday Morning. 11.20-11.30 am The Sunday Morning. 11.30-11.40 am The Sunday Morning. 11.40-11.50 am The Sunday Morning. 11.50-12.00 am The Sunday Morning.

Scotland: 6.55-6.57 am Scotland Today. 6.57-7.00 am The Sunday Morning. 10.55-11.00 am The Sunday Morning. 11.00-11.10 am The Sunday Morning. 11.10-11.20 am The Sunday Morning. 11.20-11.30 am The Sunday Morning. 11.30-11.40 am The Sunday Morning. 11.40-11.50 am The Sunday Morning. 11.50-12.00 am The Sunday Morning.

Northern Ireland: 6.55-6.57 am Northern Ireland Today. 6.57-7.00 am The Sunday Morning. 10.55-11.00 am The Sunday Morning. 11.00-11.10 am The Sunday Morning. 11.10-11.20 am The Sunday Morning. 11.20-11.30 am The Sunday Morning. 11.30-11.40 am The Sunday Morning. 11.40-11.50 am The Sunday Morning. 11.50-12.00 am The Sunday Morning.

England: 6.55-6.57 am England Today. 6.57-7.00 am The Sunday Morning. 10.55-11.00 am The Sunday Morning. 11.00-11.10 am The Sunday Morning. 11.10-11.20 am The Sunday Morning. 11.20-11.30 am The Sunday Morning. 11.30-11.40 am The Sunday Morning. 11.40-11.50 am The Sunday Morning. 11.50-12.00 am The Sunday Morning.

BBC-2

- 6.30-7.20 am Open University. 9.00 Pages from Ceefax. 4.15 pm Film: Having Wonderful Time. 1938 comedy romance with Ginger Rogers, Douglas Fairbanks Jr, Lucille Ball.
- 5.25 NEWS with sub-titles; weather.
- 5.30 JET SET. 2. The Knights of Bristow. The history of jet flight, first shown on BBC West, looks at the post-war race-setting of three great Bristol Aircraft Company designers.
- 6.0 THE HIGH CHAPARRAL: The Kinsman, Lief Erickson, Cameron Mitchell lead another vintage Western episode.
- 6.50 OFF THE RECORD. Arsenal and Scotland footballer Charlie Nicholas lets Steve Blackburn investigate his record collection.
- 7.0 WHISTLE TEST. David Hepworth and Mark Ellen introduce live music from Sisters of Mercy and from Timezone, the Transatlantic combo of John Lydon and Afrika Bambaataa. Plus a guest visit from the Frankie Goes to Hollywood gang, en route for their Hammersmith Odeon gig, and blues from Robert Kray.
- 8.0 TOP GEAR. William Woollard investigates the testing of the new Granada at Ford's secrecy-shrouded proving ground in Belgium, while Sue Baker compares the new car with its rivals in the market place. Plus a road test of the Rover 216, and a report on the inadequacy of most car security.
- 8.30 ENTERTAINMENT USA. Jonathan King "at his most cynical", confides Radio Times without making it clear whether that's meant to be a turn-off or a come-on, on a return visit to tacky, tasteless Nashville.
- 9.0 PARTY POLITICAL BROADCAST by the Labour Party.
- 9.10 NEWS: Weather News.
- 9.35 MIAMI VICE. No Exit. Don Johnson, Philip Michael Thomas as the Florida cops.
- 10.25 FILM 85. Barry Norman with the movie latest, including reviews of the kibbutz drama Not Quite Jerusalem and the horror compilation Terror in the Isles.
- 10.55 LOOSE ENDS. Tim Brooke-Taylor hosts another round of the quiz for London and South-east viewers; see below for regional variations.
- 11.25 THE 20TH CENTURY REMEMBERED. By Barbara Castle. In the first of four conversations with Donald MacCormick, the Labour Party's elder stateswoman recalls her Northern upbringing, and the people and events that were to set her on the road to a career in politics.
- 11.55 THE GOSPEL ACCORDING TO ST JOHN. 12.15 Close.

Wales: 6.55-6.57 am Wales Today. 6.57-7.00 am The Sunday Morning. 10.55-11.00 am The Sunday Morning. 11.00-11.10 am The Sunday Morning. 11.10-11.20 am The Sunday Morning. 11.20-11.30 am The Sunday Morning. 11.30-11.40 am The Sunday Morning. 11.40-11.50 am The Sunday Morning. 11.50-12.00 am The Sunday Morning.

SCOTLAND: 6.55-6.57 am Scotland Today. 6.57-7.00 am The Sunday Morning. 10.55-11.00 am The Sunday Morning. 11.00-11.10 am The Sunday Morning. 11.10-11.20 am The Sunday Morning. 11.20-11.30 am The Sunday Morning. 11.30-11.40 am The Sunday Morning. 11.40-11.50 am The Sunday Morning. 11.50-12.00 am The Sunday Morning.

NORTHERN IRELAND: 6.55-6.57 am Northern Ireland Today. 6.57-7.00 am The Sunday Morning. 10.55-11.00 am The Sunday Morning. 11.00-11.10 am The Sunday Morning. 11.10-11.20 am The Sunday Morning. 11.20-11.30 am The Sunday Morning. 11.30-11.40 am The Sunday Morning. 11.40-11.50 am The Sunday Morning. 11.50-12.00 am The Sunday Morning.

ENGLAND: 6.55-6.57 am England Today. 6.57-7.00 am The Sunday Morning. 10.55-11.00 am The Sunday Morning. 11.00-11.10 am The Sunday Morning. 11.10-11.20 am The Sunday Morning. 11.20-11.30 am The Sunday Morning. 11.30-11.40 am The Sunday Morning. 11.40-11.50 am The Sunday Morning. 11.50-12.00 am The Sunday Morning.

Wales: 6.55-6.57 am Wales Today. 6.57-7.00 am The Sunday Morning. 10.55-11.00 am The Sunday Morning. 11.00-11.10 am The Sunday Morning. 11.10-11.20 am The Sunday Morning. 11.20-11.30 am The Sunday Morning. 11.30-11.40 am The Sunday Morning. 11.40-11.50 am The Sunday Morning. 11.50-12.00 am The Sunday Morning.

Scotland: 6.55-6.57 am Scotland Today. 6.57-7.00 am The Sunday Morning. 10.55-11.00 am The Sunday Morning. 11.00-11.10 am The Sunday Morning. 11.10-11.20 am The Sunday Morning. 11.20-11.30 am The Sunday Morning. 11.30-11.40 am The Sunday Morning. 11.40-11.50 am The Sunday Morning. 11.50-12.00 am The Sunday Morning.

Northern Ireland: 6.55-6.57 am Northern Ireland Today. 6.57-7.00 am The Sunday Morning. 10.55-11.00 am The Sunday Morning. 11.00-11.10 am The Sunday Morning. 11.10-11.20 am The Sunday Morning. 11.20-11.30 am The Sunday Morning. 11.30-11.40 am The Sunday Morning. 11.40-11.50 am The Sunday Morning. 11.50-12.00 am The Sunday Morning.

England: 6.55-6.57 am England Today. 6.57-7.00 am The Sunday Morning. 10.55-11.00 am The Sunday Morning. 11.00-11.10 am The Sunday Morning. 11.10-11.20 am The Sunday Morning. 11.20-11.30 am The Sunday Morning. 11.30-11.40 am The Sunday Morning. 11.40-11.50 am The Sunday Morning. 11.50-12.00 am The Sunday Morning.

ITV London

- 6.15 am Good Morning Britain. 9.25 News Headlines; Sesame Street. 10.25 BMX Band. 10.50 Buttercup Busters. 11.00 Animal Friends. 11.10 Fabulous Funnies. 11.30 About Britain. 12.00 Cockleshell Bay. 12.10 pm Rainbow. 12.30 The Sullivan. 1.0 News. 1.20 Thames News. 1.30 Strangers. 2.30 Daytime. 3.30 The Young Doctors. 4.0 Cockleshell Bay. 4.15 Baffin. 4.20 Alice in Wonderland. Oracle sub-titles. 4.45 CBT. 5.15 Blockbusters.
- 5.45 NEWS: weather.
- 6.0 THAMES NEWS.
- 6.25 REPORTING LONDON. With reports on witchcraft in the metropolis and charges of job fixing in the town halls.
- 7.0 EMMERDALE FARM.
- 7.30 BUSMAN'S HOLIDAY. Julian Pettifer hosts another round of the travel-prize quiz. Oracle sub-titles.
- 8.0 UP THE ELEPHANT AND ROUND THE CASTLE. A Bird in the Hand is Worth Two in Shepherd's Bush.
- 8.30 CHANCE IN A MILLION. Man Of Iron. More mishaps and misunderstandings for accident-prone Tony (Simon Callow) and girl friend Alison (Brenda Blethyn).
- 9.0 PARTY POLITICAL BROADCAST by the Labour Party.
- 9.10 TELEVISION 8: The Rise and Fall Of The Documentary. After 30 years of recording every human problem, every aspect of the natural world, has the TV documentary run out of steam — and themes? And for all its work in informing millions about the plight of the homeless, the threat to the rain forest, has it ever been an agent of real social change? Oracle sub-titles.
- 10.10 NEWS AT TEN: weather.
- 10.40 FIRST TUESDAY. Best proof that the documentary is still a valid and valuable form of communication comes as ever from ITV's excellent magazine, tonight celebrating its second anniversary with two compelling films. In Lebanon — A Family At War, reporter Martin Shaw looks at what life is like in battered Beirut for the family of his Lebanese wife, in Insult To Injury Peter Moore produces a horrific catalogue of racist attacks on black and Asian families in London's East End — and disturbing evidence that the police are not providing proper protection for the victims.
- 11.40 THE MASTER. With Lee Van Cleef.
- 12.35 THE SEVEN DEADLY SINS. Last. 12.45 Close.

Wales: 6.55-6.57 am Wales Today. 6.57-7.00 am The Sunday Morning. 10.55-11.00 am The Sunday Morning. 11.00-11.10 am The Sunday Morning. 11.10-11.20 am The Sunday Morning. 11.20-11.30 am The Sunday Morning. 11.30-11.40 am The Sunday Morning. 11.40-11.50 am The Sunday Morning. 11.50-12.00 am The Sunday Morning.

SCOTLAND: 6.55-6.57 am Scotland Today. 6.57-7.00 am The Sunday Morning. 10.55-11.00 am The Sunday Morning. 11.00-11.10 am The Sunday Morning. 11.10-11.20 am The Sunday Morning. 11.20-11.30 am The Sunday Morning. 11.30-11.40 am The Sunday Morning. 11.40-11.50 am The Sunday Morning. 11.50-12.00 am The Sunday Morning.

NORTHERN IRELAND: 6.55-6.57 am Northern Ireland Today. 6.57-7.00 am The Sunday Morning. 10.55-11.00 am The Sunday Morning. 11.00-11.10 am The Sunday Morning. 11.10-11.20 am The Sunday Morning. 11.20-11.30 am The Sunday Morning. 11.30-11.40 am The Sunday Morning. 11.40-11.50 am The Sunday Morning. 11.50-12.00 am The Sunday Morning.

ENGLAND: 6.55-6.57 am England Today. 6.57-7.00 am The Sunday Morning. 10.55-11.00 am The Sunday Morning. 11.00-11.10 am The Sunday Morning. 11.10-11.20 am The Sunday Morning. 11.20-11.30 am The Sunday Morning. 11.30-11.40 am The Sunday Morning. 11.40-11.50 am The Sunday Morning. 11.50-12.00 am The Sunday Morning.

Wales: 6.55-6.57 am Wales Today. 6.57-7.00 am The Sunday Morning. 10.55-11.00 am The Sunday Morning. 11.00-11.10 am The Sunday Morning. 11.10-11.20 am The Sunday Morning. 11.20-11.30 am The Sunday Morning. 11.30-11.40 am The Sunday Morning. 11.40-11.50 am The Sunday Morning. 11.50-12.00 am The Sunday Morning.

Scotland: 6.55-6.57 am Scotland Today. 6.57-7.00 am The Sunday Morning. 10.55-11.00 am The Sunday Morning. 11.00-11.10 am The Sunday Morning. 11.10-11.20 am The Sunday Morning. 11.20-11.30 am The Sunday Morning. 11.30-11.40 am The Sunday Morning. 11.40-11.50 am The Sunday Morning. 11.50-12.00 am The Sunday Morning.

Northern Ireland: 6.55-6.57 am Northern Ireland Today. 6.57-7.00 am The Sunday Morning. 10.55-11.00 am The Sunday Morning. 11.00-11.10 am The Sunday Morning. 11.10-11.20 am The Sunday Morning. 11.20-11.30 am The Sunday Morning. 11.30-11.40 am The Sunday Morning. 11.40-11.50 am The Sunday Morning. 11.50-12.00 am The Sunday Morning.

England: 6.55-6.57 am England Today. 6.57-7.00 am The Sunday Morning. 10.55-11.00 am The Sunday Morning. 11.00-11.10 am The Sunday Morning. 11.10-11.20 am The Sunday Morning. 11.20-11.30 am The Sunday Morning. 11.30-11.40 am The Sunday Morning. 11.40-11.50 am The Sunday Morning. 11.50-12.00 am The Sunday Morning.

Channel 4

- 2.30 pm The Human Jungle. 3.45 Years Ahead. 4.30 Hey Good Looking. Modern Architecture. 5.00 Style Wars. 4.45 Dangerous Journey. 5.00 Rewitched.
- 5.30 LOW TECH: Sit Down and Light Up. More home-making ideas for the hard-up, including a leather armchair made out of the front seat of your old Alfa Romeo, and a lamp concocted from a vegetable steamer.
- 6.0 THE AVENGERS: The Quick-Quick Slow Death. Another (right) fantastic adventure with Steed and Mrs Peel, as the debonair pair probe funny goings-on at a suspect dancing school.
- 7.0 CHANNEL FOUR NEWS. 7.50 Comment by children's writer and cartoonist John Ryan.
- 8.0 BROOKSIDE.
- 8.30 THE WINE PROGRAMME: Growing It. Jancis Robinson explains the different varieties of grape used in wine-making around the world, and meets the experts involved in the cultivation.
- 9.0 INSIDE MOVIES. Directed by Richard (Superman and The Omen) Donner, this off-beat, well-meaning if flawed drama is built round the relationships of a group of handicapped misfits who congregate in a Los Angeles bar. John Savage plays the young man, crippled from a failed suicide attempt, who finds friendship there; David Morse, a familiar face to St Elsewhere fans, is the bartender.
- 11.5 EASTERN EYE. Aziz Kharth and Jawinder Bency with another edition of the Asian community's magazine.
- 12.0 Close.
- 1.15 pm Hey Good Looking. 1.30 Alice. 2.0 Fialaband. 2.15 Film: The Invisible Menace. 1938 murder mystery with Boris Karloff. 2.30 Last Minute. 2.40 A. K. 4.0 Fialaband. 5.0 Billboard. 5.35 Project UFO. 6.30 Larwin. 7.0 Newydd. 7.30 Pinti. 8.0 The Dragon. 8.30 Dringo. 9.0 Dom. 9.45 The Cosby Show. 10.15 City General. 10.45 Film: Can She Bake A Cherry Pie? 1983 comedy with Karen Black. 12.00 Diwedd.

Wales: 6.55-6.57 am Wales Today. 6.57-7.00 am The Sunday Morning. 10.55-11.00 am The Sunday Morning. 11.00-11.10 am The Sunday Morning. 11.10-11.20 am The Sunday Morning. 11.20-11.30 am The Sunday Morning. 11.30-11.40 am The Sunday Morning. 11.40-11.50 am The Sunday Morning. 11.50-12.00 am The Sunday Morning.

SCOTLAND: 6.55-6.57 am Scotland Today. 6.57-7.00 am The Sunday Morning. 10.55-11.00 am The Sunday Morning. 11.00-11.10 am The Sunday Morning. 11.10-11.20 am The Sunday Morning. 11.20-11.30 am The Sunday Morning. 11.30-11.40 am The Sunday Morning. 11.40-11.50 am The Sunday Morning. 11.50-12.00 am The Sunday Morning.

NORTHERN IRELAND: 6.55-6.57 am Northern Ireland Today. 6.57-7.00 am The Sunday Morning. 10.55-11.00 am The Sunday Morning. 11.00-11.10 am The Sunday Morning. 11.10-11.20 am The Sunday Morning. 11.20-11.30 am The Sunday Morning. 11.30-11.40 am The Sunday Morning. 11.40-11.50 am The Sunday Morning. 11.50-12.00 am The Sunday Morning.

ENGLAND: 6.55-6.57 am England Today. 6.57-7.00 am The Sunday Morning. 10.55-11.00 am The Sunday Morning. 11.00-11.10 am The Sunday Morning. 11.10-11.20 am The Sunday Morning. 11.20-11.30 am The Sunday Morning. 11.30-11.40 am The Sunday Morning. 11.40-11.50 am The Sunday Morning. 11.50-12.00 am The Sunday Morning.

Wales: 6.55-6.57 am Wales Today. 6.57-7.00 am The Sunday Morning. 10.55-11.00 am The Sunday Morning. 11.00-11.10 am The Sunday Morning. 11.10-11.20 am The Sunday Morning. 11.20-11.30 am The Sunday Morning. 11.30-11.40 am The Sunday Morning. 11.40-11.50 am The Sunday Morning. 11.50-12.00 am The Sunday Morning.

Scotland: 6.55-6.57 am Scotland Today. 6.57-7.00 am The Sunday Morning. 10.55-11.00 am The Sunday Morning. 11.00-11.10 am The Sunday Morning. 11.10-11.20 am The Sunday Morning. 11.20-11.30 am The Sunday Morning. 11.30-11.40 am The Sunday Morning. 11.40-11.50 am The Sunday Morning. 11.50-12.00 am The Sunday Morning.

Northern Ireland: 6.55-6.57 am Northern Ireland Today. 6.57-7.00 am The Sunday Morning. 10.55-11.00 am The Sunday Morning. 11.00-11.10 am The Sunday Morning. 11.10-11.20 am The Sunday Morning. 11.20-11.30 am The Sunday Morning. 11.30-11.40 am The Sunday Morning. 11.40-11.50 am The Sunday Morning. 11.50-12.00 am The Sunday Morning.

England: 6.55-6.57 am England Today. 6.57-7.00 am The Sunday Morning. 10.55-11.00 am The Sunday Morning. 11.00-11.10 am The Sunday Morning. 11.10-11.20 am The Sunday Morning. 11.20-11.30 am The Sunday Morning. 11.30-11.40 am The Sunday Morning. 11.40-11.50 am The Sunday Morning. 11.50-12.00 am The Sunday Morning.

Radio 1

- 6.00 am Adrian John. 7.00 Mike Read. 8.00 Simon Bates. 12.00 Gary Davies. 12.30 Paul Slade. 1.00 Simon Bates. 1.30 Paul Slade. 2.00 Simon Bates. 2.30 Paul Slade. 3.00 Simon Bates. 3.30 Paul Slade. 4.00 Simon Bates. 4.30 Paul Slade. 5.00 Simon Bates. 5.30 Paul Slade. 6.00 Simon Bates. 6.30 Paul Slade. 7.00 Simon Bates. 7.30 Paul Slade. 8.00 Simon Bates. 8.30 Paul Slade. 9.00 Simon Bates. 9.30 Paul Slade. 10.00 Simon Bates. 10.30 Paul Slade. 11.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Paul Slade. 12.00 Simon Bates. 12.30 Paul Slade. 1.00 Simon Bates. 1.30 Paul Slade. 2.00 Simon Bates. 2.30 Paul Slade. 3.00 Simon Bates. 3.30 Paul Slade. 4.00 Simon Bates. 4.30 Paul Slade. 5.00 Simon Bates. 5.30 Paul Slade. 6.00 Simon Bates. 6.30 Paul Slade. 7.00 Simon Bates. 7.30 Paul Slade. 8.00 Simon Bates. 8.30 Paul Slade. 9.00 Simon Bates. 9.30 Paul Slade. 10.00 Simon Bates. 10.30 Paul Slade. 11.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Paul Slade. 12.00 Simon Bates. 12.30 Paul Slade. 1.00 Simon Bates. 1.30 Paul Slade. 2.00 Simon Bates. 2.30 Paul Slade. 3.00 Simon Bates. 3.30 Paul Slade. 4.00 Simon Bates. 4.30 Paul Slade. 5.00 Simon Bates. 5.30 Paul Slade. 6.00 Simon Bates. 6.30 Paul Slade. 7.00 Simon Bates. 7.30 Paul Slade. 8.00 Simon Bates. 8.30 Paul Slade. 9.00 Simon Bates. 9.30 Paul Slade. 10.00 Simon Bates. 10.30 Paul Slade. 11.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Paul Slade. 12.00 Simon Bates. 12.30 Paul Slade. 1.00 Simon Bates. 1.30 Paul Slade. 2.00 Simon Bates. 2.30 Paul Slade. 3.00 Simon Bates. 3.30 Paul Slade. 4.00 Simon Bates. 4.30 Paul Slade. 5.00 Simon Bates. 5.30 Paul Slade. 6.00 Simon Bates. 6.30 Paul Slade. 7.00 Simon Bates. 7.30 Paul Slade. 8.00 Simon Bates. 8.30 Paul Slade. 9.00 Simon Bates. 9.30 Paul Slade. 10.00 Simon Bates. 10.30 Paul Slade. 11.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Paul Slade. 12.00 Simon Bates. 12.30 Paul Slade. 1.00 Simon Bates. 1.30 Paul Slade. 2.00 Simon Bates. 2.30 Paul Slade. 3.00 Simon Bates. 3.30 Paul Slade. 4.00 Simon Bates. 4.30 Paul Slade. 5.00 Simon Bates. 5.30 Paul Slade. 6.00 Simon Bates. 6.30 Paul Slade. 7.00 Simon Bates. 7.30 Paul Slade. 8.00 Simon Bates. 8.30 Paul Slade. 9.00 Simon Bates. 9.30 Paul Slade. 10.00 Simon Bates. 10.30 Paul Slade. 11.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Paul Slade. 12.00 Simon Bates. 12.30 Paul Slade. 1.00 Simon Bates. 1.30 Paul Slade. 2.00 Simon Bates. 2.30 Paul Slade. 3.00 Simon Bates. 3.30 Paul Slade. 4.00 Simon Bates. 4.30 Paul Slade. 5.00 Simon Bates. 5.30 Paul Slade. 6.00 Simon Bates. 6.30 Paul Slade. 7.00 Simon Bates. 7.30 Paul Slade. 8.00 Simon Bates. 8.30 Paul Slade. 9.00 Simon Bates. 9.30 Paul Slade. 10.00 Simon Bates. 10.30 Paul Slade. 11.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Paul Slade. 12.00 Simon Bates. 12.30 Paul Slade. 1.00 Simon Bates. 1.30 Paul Slade. 2.00 Simon Bates. 2.30 Paul Slade. 3.00 Simon Bates. 3.30 Paul Slade. 4.00 Simon Bates. 4.30 Paul Slade. 5.00 Simon Bates. 5.30 Paul Slade. 6.00 Simon Bates. 6.30 Paul Slade. 7.00 Simon Bates. 7.30 Paul Slade. 8.00 Simon Bates. 8.30 Paul Slade. 9.00 Simon Bates. 9.30 Paul Slade. 10.00 Simon Bates. 10.30 Paul Slade. 11.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Paul Slade. 12.00 Simon Bates. 12.30 Paul Slade. 1.00 Simon Bates. 1.30 Paul Slade. 2.00 Simon Bates. 2.30 Paul Slade. 3.00 Simon Bates. 3.30 Paul Slade. 4.00 Simon Bates. 4.30 Paul Slade. 5.00 Simon Bates. 5.30 Paul Slade. 6.00 Simon Bates. 6.30 Paul Slade. 7.00 Simon Bates. 7.30 Paul Slade. 8.00 Simon Bates. 8.30 Paul Slade. 9.00 Simon Bates. 9.30 Paul Slade. 10.00 Simon Bates. 10.30 Paul Slade. 11.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Paul Slade. 12.00 Simon Bates. 12.30 Paul Slade. 1.00 Simon Bates. 1.30 Paul Slade. 2.00 Simon Bates. 2.30 Paul Slade. 3.00 Simon Bates. 3.30 Paul Slade. 4.00 Simon Bates. 4.30 Paul Slade. 5.00 Simon Bates. 5.30 Paul Slade. 6.00 Simon Bates. 6.30 Paul Slade. 7.00 Simon Bates. 7.30 Paul Slade. 8.00 Simon Bates. 8.30 Paul Slade. 9.00 Simon Bates. 9.30 Paul Slade. 10.00 Simon Bates. 10.30 Paul Slade. 11.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Paul Slade. 12.00 Simon Bates. 12.30 Paul Slade. 1.00 Simon Bates. 1.30 Paul Slade. 2.00 Simon Bates. 2.30 Paul Slade. 3.00 Simon Bates. 3.30 Paul Slade. 4.00 Simon Bates. 4.30 Paul Slade. 5.00 Simon Bates. 5.30 Paul Slade. 6.00 Simon Bates. 6.30 Paul Slade. 7.00 Simon Bates. 7.30 Paul Slade. 8.00 Simon Bates. 8.30 Paul Slade. 9.00 Simon Bates. 9.30 Paul Slade. 10.00 Simon Bates. 10.30 Paul Slade. 11.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Paul Slade. 12.00 Simon Bates. 12.30 Paul Slade. 1.00 Simon Bates. 1.30 Paul Slade. 2.00 Simon Bates. 2.30 Paul Slade. 3.00 Simon Bates. 3.30 Paul Slade. 4.00 Simon Bates. 4.30 Paul Slade. 5.00 Simon Bates. 5.30 Paul Slade. 6.00 Simon Bates. 6.30 Paul Slade. 7.00 Simon Bates. 7.30 Paul Slade. 8.00 Simon Bates. 8.30 Paul Slade. 9.00 Simon Bates. 9.30 Paul Slade. 10.00 Simon Bates. 10.30 Paul Slade. 11.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Paul Slade. 12.00 Simon Bates. 12.30 Paul Slade. 1.00 Simon Bates. 1.30 Paul Slade. 2.00 Simon Bates. 2.30 Paul Slade. 3.00 Simon Bates. 3.30 Paul Slade. 4.00 Simon Bates. 4.30 Paul Slade. 5.00 Simon Bates. 5.30 Paul Slade. 6.00 Simon Bates. 6.30 Paul Slade. 7.00 Simon Bates. 7.30 Paul Slade. 8.00 Simon Bates. 8.30 Paul Slade. 9.00 Simon Bates. 9.30 Paul Slade. 10.00 Simon Bates. 10.30 Paul Slade. 11.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Paul Slade. 12.00 Simon Bates. 12.30 Paul Slade. 1.00 Simon Bates. 1.30 Paul Slade. 2.00 Simon Bates. 2.30 Paul Slade. 3.00 Simon Bates. 3.30 Paul Slade. 4.00 Simon Bates. 4.30 Paul Slade. 5.00 Simon Bates. 5.30 Paul Slade. 6.00 Simon Bates. 6.30 Paul Slade. 7.00 Simon Bates. 7.30 Paul Slade. 8.00 Simon Bates. 8.30 Paul Slade. 9.00 Simon Bates. 9.30 Paul Slade. 10.00 Simon Bates. 10.30 Paul Slade. 11.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Paul Slade. 12.00 Simon Bates. 12.30 Paul Slade. 1.00 Simon Bates. 1.30 Paul Slade. 2.00 Simon Bates. 2.30 Paul Slade. 3.00 Simon Bates. 3.30 Paul Slade. 4.00 Simon Bates. 4.30 Paul Slade. 5.00 Simon Bates. 5.30 Paul Slade. 6.00 Simon Bates. 6.30 Paul Slade. 7.00 Simon Bates. 7.30 Paul Slade. 8.00 Simon Bates. 8.30 Paul Slade. 9.00 Simon Bates. 9.30 Paul Slade. 10.00 Simon Bates. 10.30 Paul Slade. 11.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Paul Slade. 12.00 Simon Bates. 12.30 Paul Slade. 1.00 Simon Bates. 1.30 Paul Slade. 2.00 Simon Bates. 2.30 Paul Slade. 3.00 Simon Bates. 3.30 Paul Slade. 4.00 Simon Bates. 4.30 Paul Slade. 5.00 Simon Bates. 5.30 Paul Slade. 6.00 Simon Bates. 6.30 Paul Slade. 7.00 Simon Bates. 7.30 Paul Slade. 8.00 Simon Bates. 8.30 Paul Slade. 9.00 Simon Bates. 9.30 Paul Slade. 10.00 Simon Bates. 10.30 Paul Slade. 11.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Paul Slade. 12.00 Simon Bates. 12.30 Paul Slade. 1.00 Simon Bates. 1.30 Paul Slade. 2.00 Simon Bates. 2.30 Paul Slade. 3.00 Simon Bates. 3.30 Paul Slade. 4.00 Simon Bates. 4.30 Paul Slade. 5.00 Simon Bates. 5.30 Paul

